BY NEW PROCESS and renewating LACE CURTAINS

SPRINGER.

Fo the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—There seems to

THEY HESITATE.

better men in the party; second, the rivals of Tilden for the Presidency; third,

the Electoral count possible. The argument

representatives of all with whom conversation

wanted, the contested election of Finley

COVERS ALL ESSENTIAL POINTS.

can be discussed, and all the necessary cam paign speeches made. It would be as valuable

ready are busing hopes upon the prospect that they will be able to make use of the campaign

catch-word, "The party of revolution." To put

Haves out means to put Tilden in, and not two Democrats in ten desire that. The

effect would result in uniting the Republicans into a compact mass. While the policy of

Hayes is to the advantage of the Democracy, it tends and will tend to divide them. Whatever

fraud there may have been in Florida or else-where, the Presidential title was obtained from

WHY HIS RESIGNATION WAS REQUESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—In aunouncing

Washington, D. C., May 5.—In aunouncing the demand for the resignation of Collector Weitzel, at Cincinnati, it was stated in these dispatches that some "recent events" had hastened this request. In reply to a letter from Collector Weitzel making inquiry on this point, Secretary Sherman has seen fit to state, over his own signature, that the action of the Department had not been taken because of "recent events." This necessitates a partial relation of the facts upon which the very mild version of the case thus flatly denied by the Secretary was based. For several months previous to the conference which rebuiled in the decision to the conference which rebuiled in the decision to the conference which rebuiled in the

Bisbec, it om the Second Florida District,

raised in Committee against investigation by

have been bad to-day in these classes is this:

VOLUME XXXIX.

SQUARE DEALERS.

# Keep Your Eye Open Tight!

While We Whisper Truth in Tremendous Excitement in Your Ear This Morning.

There is a little Clothing ore, cor. Clark and Madison-called BOSTON SQUARE-REALING STORE, where they cannot sell you goods at 10 per cent less than wholesale price (our city wholesale houses said we did no sensible man would believe it; 'twould be a downright lie, and we would not give ourselves away in so harefaced a manner; but it is an easily proved fact that our prices on all the goods we sell are the lowest in Chicago. And why shouldn't they be? for we doing twice as much and ore trade than any of these odest advertisers, and can ford to sell closer. Why, hen they are in their beds we still selling goods. Our bition knows no limit. We will increase our business till we die; but there is only one way to increase it that we ow of, and that is to tell the truth in the newspapers as well as in our store.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. Tailor-Clothiers, and Furnishers for the Male Sex,

OSTON SQUARE-DEALING HOUSE Corner Clark and Madison-sts... And Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., corner Rucker-st.

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# **ERKENBRECHER'S**

It is snowflake white. is susceptible of the highest most lasting Polish. It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed. It costs less money than any starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the

It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers. Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, PAVOR & KNAUSS.

Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago.

OHIOAGO, May 2, 1878. CHICAGO, May 2, 1878.

Proposis will be received at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Engineer on Sections No. 85 to 146, instants, of the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago isliroad, from near Marshall via Salt Springs, Eliginsville, and Oak Grove, to Little Blue River, near Independence, in Missouri.

Profiles, Specifications, Form of Proposals, and Form of Contracts may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago.

Contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the completion of the work according to contract, and also for the prompt payment for all supplies and materials purchased and labor employed while prosecuting the work.

Sub-contracting will be prohibited, and contractors are requested to bid for no more work than can be done under their personal supervision.

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Fruocasis should be addressed to the Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, Ill., and marked "Proposals for Work in Missonri."

Fine spectac es suited to all sights on scientific prin-iples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-topes, Barometers, &c.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Buildi

O.S.Government Bonds for Sale

TO RENT.

The double Store, 38 and 40 LaSalle-at., four stories and teament. Entire, or will be divided to saft tenants.

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8 Tribune Building. GRATES AND MANTELS. Fish, Gold and Nicke trimmed, and Nicke SLATE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY 962 NTATE-ST.

GUSINESS CARDS. INCE FITTING. I make a specialty of acting up stores and office, and all repair

Work done promptly and at short notice with MIDDLETON. 241 Dearborn OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. lational Line of Steamships. LEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL, and London.

Cash passage from \$30 to \$70 currency.

Excursion tracks and related the secretary size on Drafts on the secretary size of the secre North German Lloyd.

#### FOREIGN.

Nothing Very Peaceful on the Eastern Horizon This Morning.

Egypt Over the Indian Expedition.

Great Britain Orders 1,000,000 Pounds of Lint for the Possible Wounded.

Schouvaloff, Russian Minister to England, to Immediately "Visit Russia."

This Extraordinary Move the Mainspring of Much Speculation.

Another Russian Note Sent to England and Aus-

tria.

Count Andrassy Demands Money with Which to Concentrate Troops.

The Austrian Armies to Be at

Once Marshaled in Transylvania.

All Accounts False as to Russian Removal from San Stefano.

THE EAST. ANOTHER RUSSIAN NOTE. London, May 5.-A Berlin corresponde states that Russia has sent a fresh communica tion to London and Vienna, specifying the con essions she is willing to grant, and again exressing her willingness to enter into special

LOPTUS. A Vienna correspondent says the most direc and shortest way seems to have been chosen for the resumption of pourparlers, namely, through Lord Augustus Löftus. The correspondent confirms the report that England's reply produced a favorable impression at St.

SCHOUVALOFF. A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that it is believed in well-informed circles that Count Schouvaloff will shortly come to St. Petersburg for a few days. The object of his visit is unknown, but is assumed to be imporbring definite proposals from the British Gov-ernment. It is known here that negotiations or a Congress continue, but extreme reserve is

A San Stefano dispatch says: " Nothing has een decided as to the transfer of the Russian headquarters from here, reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHAT ENGLAND HAS AGREED TO. A correspondent at Vienna intimates that England has not abandoned her claim in regard to the submission of the whole treaty, but has at most consented to enter into an exchange of at most consented to enter into an extensing of the treaty, while the pourpariers to find a formula for the Congress continue. The few days' delay anticipated by the Agence Russe on Thursday in obtaining any news of renewed negotiations is explained by the supposition that persentiations on the above tensions and the with gottations in explained by the supposition that negotiations on the above topics, and the withdrawal from the vicinity of Constantinople, were proceeding simultaneously, so that an understanding about one will depend on that arrived at about the other.

The Turks have not even deemed the offer which the Russians apparently made to retire beyond Tchataldja a sufficient compensation for he evacuation of their fortresses. They poin to other unfulfilled treaty stipulations, such as the non-return of Ottoman prisoners and the con-stant reinforcement of the Russian army, the sick and wounded being sent home, and allege that part of the Russian-Asiatic army has already landed at Burgas. The Turks are unlikely to yield easily in regard to the fortresses.

PESTH, May 5.—Count Andrassy, at a Cabinet ouncil, stated that the realization of the vote of credit was urgently required to give power for speedily concentrating troops on the Transylvanian and Bosnian frontiers.

SIXTY MILLIONS. LONDON, May 5.—Vicuna Saturday even ing papers say it is positively stated in Parliamentary circles that the Government will shortly introduce a bill relative to the means of covering a credit of sixty millions of florius.

A special dated Constantinople, Friday, says
Safvet Pusha has persuaded Gen. Todleben to grant six days' delay in regard to the evacuation of Shumia and Varna only.

A report is current in Vienna that a famin prevails in Eastern Russia.

The Times of India states that an expedition vill sail for Suez. A special from Alexandria reports that preparations are making to disembark the Indian troops at Port Said and Sucz, and measures are being taken to secure the transit of three English ironelads, which are expected at Port Said Tuesday.

BECITEMENT IN BOYPT. Another special from Alexandria says that Admiral Hornby, with the ironelads Minotaur, Defense, Black Prince, and Pallas, is expected at Port Said Tuesday. The situation is creating great excitement in Egypt. It is generall believed arrangements have been concluded to

THE CIMBRIA.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 5.—A passenger agen of the Union Pacific Railroad arrived to-day, and is to go on board the Cimbria to-morrow. Meantime the British agent is continually on the wharf or waiking about the shore, watching

and crew.

AN OMINOUS PURCHASE.

LONDON, May 5.—The British Government has ordered 1,000,000 pounds weight of lint and other appliances for the wounded.

REFUGBES.

CONSTANTINOPLE. May 5.—A Russo-Turkisi convention has been concluded arranging for the return of the Turkish refugees to their homes. Only those will be sent back at present who belong to localities occupied by the Rus-sians outside of the Principality of Bulgaria.

protect them, and restore their property. The expenses will be borne by Turkey.

THE POSITION OF SADYK PASHA, chief of the Ministry, is shaken.

chief of the Ministry, is shaken.
SCHOUVALOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—The Agence Russe says a much better impression prevails respecting the prospect of negotiations. It is rumored that the approaching arrival of Count Schouvaloff here on a visit is connected with a friendly exchange of views resulting from the pour pariers between London and St. Petersburg.

THE TREATY.

The Turks have evacuated Artirn, in the Pashalic of Trebizond. This is considered the commencement of the execution of the treaty of San Stefano.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, May 5.—Servian attachments are advancing gradually towards the Prisrend, Mitrovitza & Salonica Railway at Uskup. Their progress has been impeded by the guerrilla war-

St. PETERSBURG, May 5.-The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived here to-day. He was enthusiastically received. CHANGE OF BASE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—Portions of the Russians at San Stefano have withdrawn to Hademkoi. MOUKHTAR, OSMAN, AND MEHEMET ALL. A telegram from Constantinople states Moukhtar, Osman, and Mehemet Ali Pashas

have gone to San Stefano. has gone to Batoum with instructions for Dervish Pasha from the Porte.

PRINCE LABANOFF is expected to leave St. Petersburg Thursday. CHAKIR PASHA will start thither on the 13th inst. IN THE ITALIAN SENATE.

ROME, May 5.-Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to the interpellation in the Senate Saturday, said the news received during the past two days encouraged hopes of a maintenance of peace. The Government were not charged with excessive timidity, but Italy had no need to be constantly agitating in order to muintain her position as a great Power. Gov-ernment would not fail to protect the interests of the country while maintaining a scrupulous impartiality. The Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence. RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, May 5 .- It is understood Russia has proposed a new Military Convention, by which she will be empowered to construct camps at Plojesti and Fokschani, engaging in return to remove the headquarters and other estab-lishments connected with the troops from Buch-Roumania, up to the present time, has

AUSTRIA.

HER INTERNATIONAL APPAIRS. VIENNA, May 5.-It is officially announced that the Austrian and Hungarian Ministeri have come to an agreement on an Austro-Hun PESTH, May 5.—The compromise will be sub-

mitted to Parliament for ratification next week. CORROBORATION. London, May 5 .- A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that an agreement has been reached between the Ministries relative to an Austro-Hungarian compromise. There seems to be some doubt whether the Parliaments will ratify the compromise, but the balance of opinion is that they will.

FRANCE. PARIS, May 5.—The Union publishes a retractaion by Father Curci, in which he declares he entirely adheres to all the teachings of the Church respecting the temporal power of the

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, May 5.—Hobart Pasha dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday.

GERMANY. THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR. in this city.

GEN. GRANT. AT TURIN. TURIN, May 5.-Gen. Grant has arrived in

AUSTRIA'S TREACHERY. REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY PRINCE NA-POLEON REGARDING THE PHANCO-PRUSSIAN

London Truth.

It is strange that so little attention has been paid to the article of Prince Napoleon, which has appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes. ? his article, which only consists of half a dozen pages, throws an entirely new light upon the origin of the Franco-German war, proves that Austria, while pretending to be on good terms with Prussia, was secretly negotiating an at-tack upon her, and that Prince Bismarck mere-ly anticipated a sort of a partition treaty between tack upon her, and that Prince Bismarck merely anticipated a sort of a partition treaty between Austria. France, and Italy against Germany. In 1868-9 an alliance between the three countries was proposed. In 1879 this alliance was actually set out in a treaty. Austria and Italy agreed with France jointly to attack Germany. One of the articles, however, stipulated that Rome should be evacuated by France. This treaty was sent to the Emperor Napoleon, and reached him at Metz, a few days before hostilities had actually commenced. Instigated by his priestive noticinage he insisted upon the clause respecting the evacuation of Rome being eliminated. But had Prince Bismarck not forced France, with wondrous energy and rapidity, to show her hand, Germany would in September have been attacked by the united forces of France, Austria, and Italy. When the Hohenzollern incident cropped up. Count Beust suggested that the Frince of Hohenzollern should be allowed to embark, and that he should be seized on the high seas by the French navy. With the light thrown on events by this remarkable article, I am not surprised at the advice to our Government from Prince Bismarck not to trust Austria, which was published in this journal last weels the might have added that we should do well sot to trust Italy. Austria had concluded peace, and, under the circumstances, a favorable peace, with Prussia; Italy had been the ally of Prussia, and by this alliance had just obtained Venice. Both Powers were protesting the most friendly feelings toward Germany, and at the same moment they were secretly negotiating with France an attack upon Gerand at the same moment they were secretly negotiating with France an attack upon Ger many, to be carried out upon the mutual bene-fit principle.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—in the matter o County Collector Paulen's levy upon the Gas-Works, telegraphed last night, to enforce the collection of assessments on capital stock for 1878 and subsequent years, the Gas Company paid to-day the amount of the tax, as the Collector declined all compromise, and will enter suit against him for recovery of the money and damages by reason of the enforced suspension of operations while he levied and was in custody of operations while he levied and was in custody of the works. The suit will come up in the Circuit Court at once, so that the tax question may be settled, and an effort will be made to have judicially determined the Wabash case, wherein by injunction from the Madison Circuit Court the Sangamon County Collector is restrained from levying on the property of the Wabash, as he had proposed, to enforce the collection of the capital stock assessment of the Toledo, Wabash & Western for the last and previous years.

The tovernor to-day pardoned John Magee, who at the April, 1876, term of the Woodford Circuit Court was convicted of larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The prisoner is a man dying of consumption. Clemency was also extended to Benjamin F. McGhee, who was sent to the Penitentiary from White County last year for horse-stealing. It now appears that there were mitigating circum-

stances in the case, and the Court officers ask the prisoner's pardon.

Julius M. Stern, sent un for two years from Cook County last February for having in his possession stolen goods, was also bardoned on lavorable representations of the Court officers, as was also Timothy Dobring, last April sent to the House of Correction from Cook County.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1878.

### CRIME.

A MURDEROUS "COPPER."

NEW YORK, May 5.—Police-Captain Joel
Smith, of the Washington-Street Station, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being shot dead this afsmith, of the wasnington-steet station, prooflyn, narrowly escaped being shot dead this afternoon by a patrolman while he was engaged
at a telegraph instrument. The befficer's name is
Maurice Hefferman. The latter had been on a
spree for several days, and imagined the Captain bad been making a complaint against him
to the Police Commissioners, and resolved to
take his life. The ball entered the left side of
the neck, just at the base of the
skull, and passed out at he right side.
A second shot from the revoter immediately
followed, but an officer knocked Hefferman's
arm up, and the ball passed in close proximity
to the head of the Sergeapt. Hefferman was
secured and locked up. Capt. Smith's wound,
though severe, is not fatal. Hefferman has a
wife and five small children. Capt. Smith has
been in charge of the Washington Street Station since 1857. The affair caused much excitement, and Hefferman says so does not care
if he "swings" for it.

A STRANGE CONFESSION.

New York, May 5.—John M. Wright, one of the sailors formerly employed on the schooner Mary B. Harris, and who was crested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Bernard Ferron, the boatman whose body was fished out of Erie Basin with 150 pounds of iron to it, has made a confession to Bupt. Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police. He at first denied having ever seen Ferron. To day he said: "The old man came on board the schooner, and we had an argument about wrestling. He said he could throw me, and I said he could not, and we wrestled. I threw the old man against a stone in the cabin. It killed him, and I then put iron in a bay, and tied it to his body, and dropped it overboard. No one else had anything to do with the killing of the old man, for I was the only one on board the ship at the time. I dropped the body in about 12 o'clock, and rowed ashore in his boat, but soon returned. I got only \$20 on the old man, and made no mention of his dean to any one." Wright is only 19 years old. He is closely watched, as it is feared he intends to commit suicide.

FORGERY

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.
East Saginaw, Mich., May 5.—On the night of April 19, Henry C. T. Plessner, a well-known insurance agent, "skipped out," and an investigation showed that he was behind to the com-panies to the extent of \$3,500. On Tuesday last a warrant was issued for the arrest of Piessner, charged with forging his father's name to a charged with foreing his latter's name to a bond given the Revere Insurance Company. Plessuer went to Windsor and thence to Lon-don, Ont., where he was arrested vesterday by Detective Nevins, of this city, and brought to Detroit and locked up. He will be brought here to-morrow. Plessner is very respectably connected, and has relatives in Chicago.

THIEVES AND THUGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 5.—White one of the Illi ois Central trains was waiting for a passenger train here last night, a private mail-bag belong ing to the Company was stolen. Considerable of the contents were found this morning scattered about the track. A party of tramps who took up their quarters in the waiting-room of the passenger-house about 3:30 a.m. tried to gay and rob a young man w to was waiting for a Chicago train. They were frustrated in their attempt, and the Marshal and night-watch called. Several shots were exchanged, without injury, however, and three of the party were captured. The Marshal expects that one of them will inform on the others respecting the mail robbery, and probably other important

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Politine.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—Gov. Cullom has heard nothing further regarding the threatened stoppage of trains by striking miners and others in St. Clair or Madison Counties, and does not apprehend any difficulty there, al-though the military forces are kept so well in hand as to be equal to any emergency on very short notice. A gentleman just arrived from the mining districts contiguous to East St. Louis reports a feeling there among the strikers favorable to the stoppage of coal trains, at the

HELD FOR EXAMINATION. Detroit, Mich., May 4.—Detective Nevin, of East Saginaw, arrived to-night, having in custody W. C. T. Plessner, alleged bogus insurance agent, whose operations have excited much still in the Saginaw Valley. He is charged with issuing fraudulent policies to the amount of \$1,600, and with forging a bond given by him as agent to an insurance company. He was arrested in London, Ont., and, after being locked up a few hours, consented to return without awaiting extradition. He will be taken to Saginaw for trial Monday.

THE FALL RIVER EMBEZZLERS. FALL RIVER, May 5 .- During the past weel attachments have been issued at the instance of banks and individual creditors against the Border City Mills to the aggregate of \$273,000 Sagamore Mills, \$100,000; Union Mills, \$303,300; estate of Nathan Durfee, \$400,000; George T. Hathaway, \$100,000; H. B. Durfee, \$24,000; Massasoit Steam-Mills, \$13,200; against various Directors of Border City and Union Mills, \$53,000; or a grand aggregate of \$1,272,500.

BURGLARY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—Just before noon to-day the residence of F. J. Matler, attorney, situated right in the business portion of the city, was entered and \$300 worth of jewelry stolen. A next-door neighbor saw a man on the roof, evidently blacked to avoid recogni-tion, but the fellow escaped before an alarm could be given.

OMAHA BESTIRRING HERSELF. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5.—So many robberies having been committed here recently, a Com-mittee of Safety, numbering 200 citizens, has been organized, and last night they raided the tramps, capturing fifty or seventy-five. They propose to patrol the city every night and make all strange and suspicious characters account for themselves.

London's Labyrinth.

New York Finnes.

Everybody who has been in London knows what a labyrinth it is, and how difficult it is to get about, even after tolerable acquaintance with the city, without a map. It is next to impossible to direct any one anywhere, in consequence of the irregularities of the thoroughfares, and particularly of the number of streets bearing the same name. Just think of it. There are 50 Rachmond streets, 60 Norfolk. 70 Devoushire, 76 Brunswick. 56 Cambridge, 87 Gloucester, 50 Eust-and-West, 90 North-and-South, 166 New, 129 Union. 95 King, 99 Queen, 78 Prince, 109 George, 119 John, and dozens and scores that have nothing to distinguish them except the district in which they happen to be. London is probably 2,000 years old, and one might think that in that time, with the richness of the English tongue, each street might have a title of its own. London's Labyrinth.

A Complicated Accident.

The following complicated accident is vouched for as having recently occurred at Biddeford, Me.: A lady was descending a flight of stairs, when she fell, dislocating her shoulder. She landed on a large dog at the foot of the stairs, which rose in a fright and threw her into an adjoining room, where she fell upon a hot stove, and would have doubtless been seriously burned had not a man who happened to be in the room suddenly pulled her away, in doing which he brought her arm back into place again. So, happily, no harm was done, though much was threatened

#### WASHINGTON.

Political Passions to Be Again Stirred to the Dregs.

The Bourbons Confident that They Can Depose Hayes.

An Investigation to Be De-

manded and Begun Tuesday. Tilden Again Dictating to the Party from Gram-

Probability that the Senate Will Force a General Expose.

ercy Park.

Causes which Led to Presidential PROGRAMME.

It is rumored to-night that, should the Bouse determine to order an investigation of the afleged Florida frauds, a motion will be made to refer the subject to the Committee on Elections, which already has before it much testimony concerning the contested case of Finley (Democrat) against Bisbee (Republican), sitting member from the Second District of Florida. Dissatisfaction with Collector Weitzel.

The Army Bill as Hewitt Will Report It to the House.

Gen. J. D. Cox on the President's Fail-

ure in Civil-Service Reform.

TILDEN'S HOPES.

THE PROGRAMME.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5 .- The Democrats have been unable to keep their secret. The plan that has been decided upon could not have been more crafty had it been dictated by David Dudley Field. The House Judiciary Commitee, to which the Blair resolutions of the Maryand Legislature and Quo Warranto bill were referred, has not as yet considered either of these measures. There has been no official ref-erence to either of them at any meeting of the Committee. No Republican member of the Committee, Ben Butler always excepted, has received any intimution that the subject was to be considered, yet Democrats high in the councils of their party sav to-night that the Judiciary Committee Tuesday morning next
WILL ASK THE HOUSE FOR AUTHORITY TO IN-

VESTIGATE

the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana, and to send for persons and papers. There will be no regular meeting of the Judiciary Committee until Tuesday morning. The Democratic ma-jority of the Committee, as individuals, have loubtless already determined upon the plan. The motion will be made at this regular meeting Tuesday, without previous notice to the Republican members, and the Democratic majority will force the resolution through the Committee with the aid of Butler, and immu-diately bring it before the House. There are still differences of opinion as to the manner the resolution will e presented to the House. It is even suggested that pretended evidence in the hands of Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary. would authorize a movement to impeach Minister Noyes. This matter is even said to have een carefully considered, but it is difficult to see how even the most sensational Democrats can entertain such a proposition, as, whatever Noyes may have done in Fiorida, he certainly ras not then in office, and the rulings in the Belknap case would seem to have settled that question for a generation of American politics. The phraseology of the resolution is not yet agreed upon. There is a disposition on the part of the Democrats not to make the investigation as general as the Republicans desire, but, while the Republicans are disposed not to oppose general investivation of election frauds, they shall be confined to the limits that may be pre-scribed by Tilden. will certainly not consent that the investigation

becomes more conspicuous in this movement. Speaker Randall visited him last Sunday in New Fork City, it is said, for the purpose of consulting upon this subject, and to-day Clarkon Potter is understood to be in New York on the same mission. The most reliable information about the resolution is that it will be similar to the Blair resolutions, and will call upon Congress to order an investigation into all the frauds in Florida and Louisina only, with power to send for persons and papers, and the Republicans will insist upon including at least Oregon, and possibly Missispiph. If the House does not act fairly in the matter, the Republicans in the Senate will undoubtedly act as a unit in a movement which will result in a general investigation. The Senate vidulary Committee has had the Biair resolutions referred to it, and can report at any time, as well as the House Committee.

THE SEXATE COMMITTEE

is awaiting the action of the House in the Florida matter. It will be remembered that Blabec, the sitting Republican member, after the publication of McLin's confession, nothied the Democratic contestant, Finley, in writing, that if, in view of the new developments, he desired to have the case reopened, he (Rishee) would be disposed to take advantage of them for the properties.

The Washington Post of the Risher's continued to have suggested the fluid positively take the out of Office Marcia, in New York, and that it was administered by Justice Fleid, of the United States Suprane Court, brother of Departs to the of that only take the reliable of the several properties.

A LITTLE SCHEME.

The Washington Post of this most court, brother of Departs to be of that disposed to take advantage of them for his order of the propose to have suggested the fluid positively take the oath of office Marcia, in New York, and that it was administered by Justice Fleid, of the United States Suprane Court, brother of David Dulley Piscol this not difficult to see that in the second to the supprehension in the mind of any anti-fiden and proposed to the supprehension in the mind of any anti-fiden personal that the level of the Stat York City, it is said. for the purpose of consulting upon this subject, and to-day Clarkson

The Washington Post will to-morrow publish a double-leaded editorial, the points of which are here indicated. Gien. Butler is understood to have suggested the identical blan here outlined, and he may be the lawyer referred to. It is generally believed, too, here, that Tilden did positively take the oath of office March 4, in New York, and that it was administered by Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, brother of David Dudley Field. It is not difficult to see that the purpose of this article is to force anti-Tilden Democrats to vote for an investigation. The Post's points are: According to one of the most cultivated legal minds in the liouse of Representatives, there need be no apprehension in the mind of any anti-tilden Democrat that the investigation of the Electoral frands, even though it should result in the usseating of Hayes, could have the effect of installing the New York reformer in his stead. The eninent lawyer makes the following declaration: Under all laws governing succeptons under constitutional forms, a strict observance of these forms is requisite to a perfection of title. It is necessary that

uisite to a perfection of title. It is necessary that

A PRESIDENT SHOULD TARE THE OATH THE 4TH

DAY OF MARCH,
which, it is asserted, Tilden failed to do. His
friends nesought him to go through with the forms
of taking the oath to perfect his title. Tilden at
first intended to take the oath in a public manner,
but abandoned his design as soon as he learned
of Grant's cetermination to arrest him on a charge
of treason and throw him into Fortress Monroe as
an instigator of sedition and rebellion upon his
appearance at the Capitol for that purpose.
THAT GRANT WAS PREPARED FOR SUCH ACTION,
and would have selzed Tilden's person, is well
known to many of both parties, and that Tilden
was restrained by his knowledge of such a peri is
equally notorious in private circles. The conse-

PRICE FIVE CENTS. quence 'a, that, if Hayes and Wheeler should be deposed, the succession would be vacant, and the House would proceed to elect, as if there had been no choice by the Electoral College, the presiding efficer of the Senate discharging the duties of the Presidency simply ad interim between the deposition of Hayes and the election by the House.

Weitzel, officers of internal revenue had been

ENORMOUS WHISKY PRAUDS in Cincinnati and vicinity. The task was a very difficult one. The evidences that frauds on a large scale were practiced were clear, but the methods of perpetrating them were so carefully concealed that, for a considerable time, it seemed impossible to detect them. From the first there was a feeling that the Collector's office as organized would not afford such aid as the officers at work in the matter had a right to expect. This want of confidence was throughout a most serious embarrassment. So far as Collector Weltzel was concerned, the difficulty seemed

Washington, D. C., May 5.—There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the movement will be made to-morrow or Tuesday, as to the Florida Presidential frauds. Representative Springer is mentioned as authority for the statement that the resolution to accompany the report on Blair's resolutions opening the Presidential question has been prepared by the Committee on the Judiciary. He has not seen the resolutions, but presumes it will be similar to Blair's resolutions calling upon Congress to order the investigation of the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana, and authorizing the appointment of a committee to send for persons and papers: It is not thought that such investigation, if ordered, would occupy much time, as the Committee on the Judiciary during a former Congress thoroughly examined the subject of the Presidential canvass in Louisiana and Florida. The most important additions to the facts ascertained by that Committee would be the depositions of McLin and Dennis, together with other authenticated papers in that connection, which it is claimed can readily be produced, and are the first admissions of fraud by the parties directly concerned in perpetrating them.

FEW, IF ANY, OF THE DEMOCRATS anticipate that Congress will take any action disturbing the oilicial position of President flayes, and many of them desire to go no further than to place on record the proofs of fraud that may be authorized to receive them. It can be said, however, that no line of conduct has yet been agreed upon relative to the subject above mentioned, although there is much speculation concerning it.

It is rumored to-night that, should the Bouse. to a close examination of affairs in his district, so far as allegations of frauds were concerned, based upon his declared belief that such frauds as were suspected by the Department did not exist. It cannot be ascertained how far he was trusted with the details of the investigation in progress, but it is known that many things were kept from him, not because it was feared that he himself would do anything to delay or hinhe nimself would do suything to delay or hin-der the investigation if all the facts ascer-tained were put into his possession, but there was a conviction that some of his subordinates would play false and expose the matter. In fact,

would play false and expose the matter. In fact, it would have been impossible for the great frauds that were discovered to have taken place if all the subordinates of his office had been faithful. But, in spite of all the difficulties.

IT WAS AT LENGTH ASCE RYAINED to the full satisfaction of those at work in the matter that frauds on a most extensive scale were being practiced by five or six of the largest establishments in Cincinnati. It required more than two months' active and skillful work to discover this, and, when ascertained, there were certain points of legal evidence wanting, the procurement of which was impossible unless the full force of the Collector's office could be depended upon for the work which remaired to make the case complete. The knowledge of the various metaods of fraud employed by the Whisky Rings in different parts of the country, which was obtained by the Department at the time of Secretary Bristow's movemens, had

THE PROPOSED ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION.

Special Diagneth to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—There has been within twenty-four hours a marked change in Democratic colinous with regard to the Presidential investigation. The revolutionists have discovered that they are not to have everything their own way. The wiser men of the party have come to the front. The indications are that it is possible that there will not be an investigation. The Democrats, for political reasons, are guarding their secrets with the greatest care. There are three influences within the Democratic party now operating to defeat the investigation. These are, first, the better men in the party; second, the rivals of Tilden for the Presidency; third, MADE THE INVENTION OF NEW METHODS

other theory than that of collision somewhere among subordinates.

ONE OF THE BOLDEST METHODS

of the old frauds was found to be practiced, namely, the reuse of stamps which, through the neglect of subordinates, were continually allowed to go uncanceled. Large lots were also taken off by night, and the packages refilled and sold without paying any tax whatever.

An investigation that does not mean an attempt to remove Hayes and install Tilden in the White refilled and sold without paying any tax wantever.

THE PRAUPS WERE ON A SCALE
that threw the method of the "liberal gauge"
quite into the shade, and appeared to be by the
barrel, the wagon-load, and the lot. After the
certainty that such things were in progress in
Cincinnati was established, those engaged in
the search became exceedingive anxious to have,
such changes in the Collector's office as would
give conflicence to all the people proscening
the inquiry, and temove the danger of discovery. This did not seem to be an easy thing to
accomplish, and, towards the last, the signa
were clear that the whole movement was in
camper, because of the organization of the Collector's office. Finally, this became so apparent that action could not be any longer delayed.
It was then determined that Collector Weltzel
should be asked to resign, but this decision
came too late. The movement of the Government had been sufficiently exposed by some one The only logical outcome of any inquiry is to unseat Hayes. The people will not be satisfied with an investigation made simply for cara-paign perposes, and if that is the only purpose of an investigation, the result to the extent that it has not already been obtained can be secured by simpler means. The confessions of McLin, and Dennis, and the rest can be made as valuable in the form which they now are as they could it again published before an investigating constitute, and were subjected to a cross-examination by able Republican lawyers. Moreover, if debute is came too lake. The more than the subjection of the country of the

wore suppless. Found to be on their goard in all directions and to have had sufficient notice to cover up the evidences which were needed to make the Government's case complete. It has been charged that Collector Westzet is personally involved in the matter, but that the francis became possible through the carelessness of some of his subordinates and the corruption of others there can be no doubt, nor is there any doubt that, had the entire force of his office, efficiently directed by binself, been such that it could be trusted to take hold with the Government agents and work earnestly and honestly In the argument of that case the whole subject before the people as a debate upon the report of an investigating committee, and it is a question whether the national interests of the country would approve any further agita-tion of this question. But it is certain that, if it is proposed to go a step further, and initiate proceedings whose only logical result could be an insult upon the Presidential title, the people would denounce those making such attempts as the party of revolution. Whatever party undertakes that, is ruined. The Republicans almost each beginn home.

could be trusted to take hold with the Government agents and work earnestly and honestly to help detect these frantis,
ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE WHISKY RING:

EVER REPOSED

would have been at the mercy of the Treasury whenever the latter concluded to strike it. This is an outline only of the facts that were compressed into the mild term "recent events," in the first dispatch announcing that Col. Weltzei's resignation had been asked for. The demand, as will be seen, was made because the Government found itself unable, through the present organization of the Collector's office, to put its hand upon the Cincinnati Whisky Ring.

THE ARMY. HEWITI'S ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT REPUBLICS
ARE UNGRATEFUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

have hitherto kept their purpose as to the Army bill secret; but the bill is now completed, and will be presented to the House Tuesday. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who has charge of the bill, to-night explained its provisions. The bill is constructed upon the following plan: Hewitt was unwilling to reduce the effective force of available muskets below the present standard, with the present nominal army of 25,000 men for three years. The actual number has been 23,000, with 13,800 available muskets. The new bill makes this number available with a numerical army of 20,000 men but, if the army be maintained at its present nominal standard, the effective force would be 18,800 muskets. Hewitt does not propose to increase the force beyond the standard of I

and DISREGARDS THE ARGUMENT that the army should be increased according to the increase of population. He claims to have been unwilling to do injustice to officers who the increase of population. He claims to have been unwilling to do injustice to officers who entered the army intending to make it a life profession. Hewith accepted such portlons of the Banning bill as are in harmony with the principles above indicated. Hewith proposes the reduce the number of regiments from forty to twenty-six, and the army to 20,000 men. The army officers have been opposed to a reduction of regiments, but admitted that, if the army was to be reduced to 20,000, the present system of skeleton regiments should not be preserved. The Military Committee propose to assign officers for whom there were no details to a supernumerary list.

BIDS FOR RESIGNATIONS.

Hewith proposes that all officers on this list who will resign, having served less than tenycars, shall receive one year's pay; ten to fifteen years, two years' pay; iffeen years, three years' pay; twenty years, four years' pay. It is proposed to reduce the pay and allowance of officers 20 per cent from present standard. This, it is claimed, will put them on a footing with persons holding similar positions in civil life, and of naval officers of a relative rank. The cost of living in 1830 was about the same as now, yet the pay of army officers has been increased 50 per cent. Hewitt contemplates that his bill will work an ultimate saving of \$4,000,000 annually.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

A TALK WITH ORN. COX—WIT THE PRESIDENT
HAS COME SHORT OF HIS HIGH AIMS AS A REFORMER—S. S. COX'S CHITICISMS MEPLIED TO.

Dissatch to New York Tribums.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Gen. J. D. Cox,
of Ohio, a warm personal friend of President
Hayes, has, in a conversation with a correspondent of the Tribums, set forth in an interesting
way his views on the subject of Civil-Service reform, and the efforts of the present Administration to bring it about.

As Secretary of the Interior, eight years ago.

part of the President, but, in my judg-from the want of understanding, both him and his Cabinet, of how absolutely are the demands of a reformed Civil ice. I am in frequent conference with the ident, and he has constantly assured me, as as other friends of reform in the service, of he has other friends of reform in the service, of his carnest wish to carry out in his Adminis-tration the views expressed on this subject in his letter of acceptance; but I do not believe that in the beginning of his term of office he fully apprehended the difficulty of the task he had undertaken. In spite of his amounced in-tentions of reform, he had not gone to the bottom of his subject. Lord Strafford's famous maxum of administration was 'thorough,' and

had undertaken. In spite of his amnounced intentions of reform, he had not gone to the bottom of his subject. Lord Straiford's famous maxium of administration was 'thorough,' and this will have to be the motit of the Executive who succeeds in reforming the Civil Service of this country. The public mind has been so fully trained in the old methods of appointment to office that it is aimost impossible to get rid of them. It would be difficult for the most ardent advocate of reform, coming into power, to emancipate his action from these traditional methods. Indeed, it would be entirely impossible for any Executive, however capable and determined, to succeed, without the aid of Congress, in reforming, by his own might, the Civil Service of the country."

THE FRESIDENT'S BAD LUCK.

"The main difficulty in administering Civil Service," continued Gen. Cox, "is the want of a system of Civil Service to administer, and for this defect the Executive alone can neither compensate nor be held responsible. President Hayes, in coming into office, either underrated this difficulty or was overconfident of the unassisted power of the Executive to remedy it, His great mistake, however, in undertaking the task of Civil-Service reform was in conceiving that the only thing or the main thing to be done in order to achieve this reform was to cut off Congressional dictation in the matter of making appointments. He limited his ambition and his action to this, not perceiving that any and every other form of personal recommendation and influence for office were equally objectionable, and should be equally ineffectual. The result which followed was inevitable. As soon as members of Congress discovered that their recommendations to office were to be allowed to have no more weight than those of unofficial persons, they ceased visiting the White House, for the reason that they only lost strength among their constituents by asking for patronage which they were unable to obtain. The President has lost in this way the support of most of his party

ms action will not be entirely acceptable in any quarter.

"In attempting to carry out a reform for which there was provided no system, he has undoubtedly made many mistakes, and of these mistakes Mr. Hayes is as sensible as anybody. But in having made these mistakes it was the President's peculiar misfortune to be held solely responsible for what was nearly unavoidable, and to have lost to a certain extent the confidence of the better element of the people who were anxious to see a thorough amendment in the Civil Service, independent of party considerations. What Mr. Hayes now desires, after his experience with this matter, is the co-operation of Congress in an attempt to establish a definite and thoroughly formulated system of Civil Service, which shall receive the support of the intelligent and thoughtful men of all parties."

Cox says that there are indications that Gen. Cox says that there are indications that the subject of Civil-Service reform will come up for a thorough discussion in Congress before the close of the present session. Nothing, he says, will give him greater satisfaction than to stand in his place in the House of Representatives and deleud the theory of a reformed service against the shallow objections with which it has become the fashion to assail it, especially against such objections as have of late been flippantly, though plausibly, urged by Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, that the new principles of Civil Service are marchiblian, that, the system is Chnesse, and that prompetitive, are amination will

office.

"These objections appear to me," says Gen. Cox, "absolutely dense in their stupidity. They are specious and notion to the last extent. I shall ask for nothing better, in my attempt to make them appear so before Congress when opportunity comes, than to be interrupted and questioned by the opponents of this reform as frequently as they may be inclined to do so. I am confident that the only thing required to make Civil-Service reform as popular in this country as it deserves to be, is an exhaustive discussion of its merits, and the shorter the swords handled in such a debate the more speedily and clearly will these merits become apparent. The argument that this reform is an unrepublican and aristocratic measure is refuted by the very statement of the purpose of the reform, which is simply to bestow office according to a system of merit, in the place of the system of favor. When the regular system of Civil Service was instituted in England it was regarded there as the very opposite of an aristocratic measure. It was held to be subversive of privilege, and leveling and democratic to the last extent, inasmuch as it opened competition for office to the whole body of the people, and opened it to merit alone. Offices are no longer given out in Great Britain by political favor. A member of Parliament is powerless to influence a single appointment to office, even to the lowest grade. The English make a boast that their system of Civil Service is a popular system."

"In regard to Mr. S. S. Cox's objection to a A REPLY TO VARIOUS OBJECTIONS

ne English make a boast that their system of vil Service is a popular system."

"In regard to Mr. S. S. Cox's objection to a mpetitive system of Civil Service." he connect, "I should simply reply, if I were called on to do so in a Congressional discussion of is subject, that every system of appointment office is a system of competition. The esent method of scramble for office is the stem of competition by demagogues in the atter of ability to do the largest amount of dirty litical work—the ability, for instance, to offer e greatest number of drinks to thirsty voters on al work—the abinty, for instance, to so entest number of drinks to thirsty voters on an days. Call it the Fifth Ward or bumthe greatest number of drinks to thirsty voters on election days. Call it the Fitth Ward or bummer system of competition, if you please. We see the abundant results of it in the halls of Congress, as well as elsewhere. Between this form of competition for office and that by intellectual tests, I think there can be no hesitation as to a preference. The objection against making appointments to office by educational tests, that it is the Chinese method, is simply an filogical fling, deserving no consideration, save in so far as it covers the assumption that this method does not secure for the Government the services of the most capable class of persons. It is not impossible that the youngest civilization in the world may have something to learn from the oidest,—America from China. But if the test of examination on educational qualifications, after thorough and systematic trial, will not in the main elect the best men to office, it only remains to be confessed that the whole system of common-school education upon which our American civilization is assumed to be founded, and which is its vaunted characteristic and superiority, is a failure. The conclusions are equally inevitable and equally intolerable. Take this question in a smaller compass,—say in a country neighborhood, in which there is required to be done certain work, demanding certain intelligent qualifications. If the persons called upon to undertake this work are to be chosen from among the scholars of the district school, those will almost everatiny be elected who have shown the greatest proliciency in their studies, and no sane person can doubt that this result will be to secure, with almost ne exceptions. The result will be to secure, with almost ne exceptions. reons and those best qualified to perform a work. Applied higher up and to the work required to be done for the Govinnent, the question has the same solution. Here the same solution are may be shere and there exceptions, but a scheme of Civil Service which shall make educational test the standard of qualification for appointment to office, and which shall ake tenure of office permanent on good bevior and cause promotions to be made on actual to merit, will procure for the country the best houest and efficient body of office-holders tainable by any system."

In further conversation, Gen. Cox announced a belief that the administration of the Civil rvice of the country would be vastly relieved making the Post-Office shelow accriain grade settive; and that alone would remove usarly if the patronage of Congressmen, and keep e Post-Office from failing under the complete introl of either party.

HE NEVER SAID IT.

MOUNC'S EMPHATIC DENIAL OF A SALTY IMPEACIMENT.

Washington (D. C.) Post (Dem.).

"What," said the Post to ex-Gov. Thomas L.

Young, of Ohio. yesterday, "have you to say to list!" at the same time handing the rubicund

ckeye the following, clipped from the New Ex-trov. Young, of Ohio, who was Lieu ant-Governor under Hayes, says that the President has few, it any, friends left in Ohio, and could not be elected to the Legislature in his own district. There is nobody in Ohio who speaks well of him, and none of his friends have the slightest influence with him. This is strange language to come from a personal friend."

strange language to come from a personal friend."

The Governor carefully read the paragraph, and then remarked rather emphatically, as the reader will observe:

"Oh, that's a d—d lie. The Philadelphia Times published a similar but more elaborate lie of the same character."

Waiting awhile in vain for the appearance of the angel who bore aloft the famous profanity of Uncle Toby, which the celestial bookkeeper afterward blotted from the record with his lachrymal eraser, the disappointed Post added; "Then you didn't say it?"

"No; and have used no language thus any such construction could be placed upon."

"What are your relations with Hayes?"

"Perfectly amicable."

"Do you support his Southern policy?"

"Yes, sir, I do."

"How about the Civil-Service reform order?"

"Oh, that's folly, as everybody will see in time. The weight of the beautiful theoretic structure is already breaking it down."

"Are you going to be a candidate for Congress in the Second Ohio District next fail?"

"Yes."

"Will you be nominated?"

"Yes."

"Against Stanley Matthews, if he should conclude to run?"

"Yes; I can beat him or anybody else for the nomination."

"But how about the election. Can you beat "Yes, I think I can beat Gen. Banning or any

other candidate yet spoken of by the Democracy. I say this without egotism, and do not want to be written down as a person who boasts when putting on his armor; but you know, I have faith in my success, or I wouldn't go into the force. With which confident prediction of victory, with which conduct prediction of vector, the Governor bade the Post an affectionate farewell, gracefully bounced into a bus, and started westward to organize the bummers of the Revenue Department for the business of beating Banning.

NOTES AND NEWS.

UNDERVALUATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The Treasury Commission has completed its investigation in Boston. From information received here it ap pears that the testimony confirms that taken at Chicago, and conclusively shows that the Government and honest importers are being in-jured by a system of undervaluation carried on by foreign business srepresented by agents in New York City. The Boston evidence showed that this undervaluation was not confined to silk fabrics, gloves, and similar articles, but is gradually extending to pew lines of imported goods. Whenever the duties are nominally ad valorem, the goods are involced at a much lower price than any importer in this country can purchase them for, while most American Consuls are careless. gnorant, or corrupt.

A GROWL. Naval officers complain that the publication of the Navat Register for the present year has been delayed because the President desires to

promote an officer who has been declared by two successive Boards habitually intemperate, but who has influential relatives in this city-WANTS TO.

Postmaster-General Key wants to appoint Gen. Stevenson, who commanded the division in which he served as Colonel, Postmaster at Fredericksburg, Va.

PACKARD
was offered every office in Louisiana except the
Coilectorship. He was offered the mission to
Central America and the Consul-Generalship to

EX-REPRESENTATIVE LIONEL A. SHELDON EARLERESSENTATIVE LIONEL A. SHELDON will probably be appointed District-Attorney in Louislania, in place of Lacey, who does not give satisfaction. It is said that there was a jurgle in Lacey's appointment, and that Gen. Grant supposed he had nominated Williamson, but the name of Lacey was substituted after the appointment left the President's hands.

PROSPECT OF A JUNE ADJOURNMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washingron, May 5.—Owing to the forward-ness of the General Appropriation bills, it is thought by a number of members of Congress that an adjournment can take place toward the last of June. They do not suppose that the discussion of the Tariff bill will occupy more than a week, and say that time will be afforded for the consideration of Pacific Railroad bills and other prominent public measures. Strenuous efforts will be made this week to either lay the Tariff bill on the table or postpone it until the next session, which result would be equivalent to its defeat. Representative Wood, however, is still sanguine that it will become a law at the present session. m take place toward th

The immediate friends of the Texas Pacific Railroad say that the bill recently introduced by Senator Johnston as a compromise between their Company and the Southern Pacific is in no sense in their interest. They claim Johnston as a friend of their measure, and are sanguine of passing their bill as reported by the Pacific Railroad Committee.

MASONIC.

A number of distinguished Masons met here yesterday and formed a "Royal Order of Scotland." This Order has never until now existed outside of Scotland. TEXAS PACIFIC.

The Government has received no official information whatever concerning the reports of a prospective Fenian invasion of Canada. SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS ARE OPPOSED TO

PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—What may be the plans of the Florida managers, to use a Ben Butlerism, "God and the managers of the movement only know." Even the smoke which was supposed to be behind the McLin confession seems to have died out, and but little is now said of the scandal except that there will surely be an investigation. Republicans who, when PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION. said of the scandal except that there will surely be an investigation. Republicans who, when the scandal was first sprung, were inclined to employ tactics to defeat any inquiry into the subject, now say they will interpose no obstacles to investigation, but, if it is ordered, whi insist that it be not confined to Fiorida, but shall be made to cover the election in all the States. It is believed that the desire which the Republicans now show for an investiga-States. It is believed that the desire which the Republicans now show for an investigation is inspired by the belief that they have facts which will show that the overtures in the way of bargaining came from the Democrats; that they can prove that Mr. Hayes made no proposition for Southern support, and that it came from Senator Lamar; and that the first movement in the Presidential sale was a proposition from Southern members, presented in their behalf by Col. Roberts at the iamous Columbus Conference; that they can prove that the celebrated Wormley conference was invited and sanctioned by this same influence; and that, in all the disgraceful bargaining incident to the Presidential steal, Southern members were first to come forward with overtures. The Democrats have reason to believe that, if bers were first to come forward with overtures. The Democrats have reason to believe that, if there is a thorough reopening of the question, one of their own party will be placed in a position which will make explanations highly necessary. While the campagn capital made by investigation would be evidently more advantageous to the Democrats as a party than to the Republicans, yet they feel an apprehension, if the matter is probed to the quick, that there will be several distinguished Democratic hearts that will ache. Hence it is that, while the Northern Democrats are anxious for investigation, the same zeal is not displayed by their Southern colleagues.

tion, the same zeal is not displayed by their Southern colleagues.

How THE CLERKSHIPS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Some citizens of Onio who are tired of reading in the newspapers constant references to the numerical predominance of persons from their State in public office in Washington, have compiled from the Blue Book recently published a table showing the number of representatives from some of the States in public employment in Washington; the number which each State would be entitled to, provided the offices were distributed provided the offices were distributed provided according to population; and the excess of deficiency of each State's quota. The whole number of salaried officers in all the Departments in Washington, not including officers in the army and navy, mechanics in the Bureau'ef Engraving and Printing, and in the Government Printing Office, or laborers whose annual payment is less than \$720, is 6,507. The following is the table referred to:

# RELIGIOUS.

The Overplus of Blossoms --- Sermon by the Rev. Robert Collver.

Let Us Be Thankful if Anticipations Are Not Always Realized.

Dedication of the Third Presbyterian Church---Union Services.

Welcome to the New Rector of St. Paul's Reformed-Episcopal.

PLENTIFUL BLOSSOMS.

SERMON BY THE REV. BOBERT COLLYER.
The Rev. Robert Collyer preached yesterday rning at Unity Church to a very large congregation. His text was: Go into a field of flowers, where no house is builded, and eat only the flowers. -II. Esdrus, ix., 22.

In watching a tree in our bit of garden which

is crowned just now with a wonderful splendor

of blossoms, I have been led to feel afresh what

one may call the reckless waste of blossom just now all through these zones, and to ponder ome of its lessons as they touch our life. We went down to the centre of the State almost a month ago, and found there these clouds of glory haunting the woods and meadows and crowning the farmsteads with beauty, and still they are sweeping slowly northward, covering the land as with a mantle woven of sweetness and light, and so they will float on through these spring days until they strike the bush Robert Kennicott found in the remotest reach of Hudson's Bay, and then at last, like the spray of a great tide, foam over into the lands of hopeless and utter sterility and touch the edges of the moss with specks of blossom as beautiful and good to those who have a heart to understand them as the crowned glory of the peaches and apples. And I have wondered whether hosts of children will not fall into the trouble I remember in my own childhood, about the one tree we had in our dooryard, which broke out every spring into these extravagant promises of fruit dear to a boy, whose notions of Heaven abide as yet in his matchless liking for what they seem to have liked best in Eden, and so get their first touch of an evil heart of unbelief, as I did, through their appetite and expectation, as a good many colletened on the south of the construction. went down to the centre of the State almost a of an evil heart of unbelief, as I did, through their appetite and expectation, as a good many children do of an older sort. That one tree never did keep the promise in the fall as it seems to me now it made in the spring. One would vear especially, after an almost matchless promise, there was just one plum, and that was forbidden fruit,—set apart by the mother as sternly as if it were growing on the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, as I suspect now it was. It was then that I said to myself in some misty way common enough to children, who are trying to true the world about them to the world within, God cannot do as He will then, or He changes His mind, for He certainly set out to give us all the plums we wanted, and here is only one, and we cannot have that. What does He mean sending blossoms, and then keeping back the plums, and would it not be a great deal better to do as I would do if I was in His place, send no blossoms at all, but make sure of plenty of fruit Arter that haggard year—I think it was never quite so bad again—there was always a fair thory of fruit in severe will return the life. quite so bad again—there was always a fair show of fruit in September, still nothing like show of fruit in Septemoer, still nothing like the expectation which always came with May, better and worse, but never quite up to the promise, and so at last, as I bore the trouble of that tree along toward my early manhood, and found I had to long for other plums I could not have. I began to wonder whether it was not by the very exuberance of God's benediction this overplus and extravagance of beauty and sweetness comes to us, and whether on the tree of life also there may not be a bloom which never comes to anything but a bloom. Yet, when we understand the mystery, we shall neither say that He has broken His promise with us, nor that we have lost our chance to make that promise good. And, as on the trees about us all over the land there are ten blossoms which will just shower

here are ten blossoms which will just shower there are ten blossoms which will just shower down in the wind to one which will set and ripen, so on the tree of our life there may be ten beautiful aspirations to one good fruition, while still the aspirations are very sweet and good in their own way, and are to be counted as the blossoms are at the last in the beauty and glory of the year. They come as the blossoms come out of the oversions of a beauty and glory of the, year. They come as the blossoms come, out of the overplus of a Divine grace and our own abounding life, not to disnearten us and lead us to doubt either the giver or the receiver, but rather to lead us to believe in the Divine Providence as giving us a great margin, God feeling toward us as we feel toward our own children when we are good enough and wise enough to be quite content if they love us and serve us in their small, simple fashion. We never reckon with them then oversharply as to what has become of their good intentions, but listen still with a large and tender interest to the story of what they still mean to

tentions, but listen still with a large and tender interest to the story of what they still mean to do, glad to hear about it, because their aspirations and intentions are very beautiful to us, and very good, even when we know all the time that they will forget ten of these good intentions where they will carry one out clean to the end, and make it bring forth fruit. Dear hearts, we say as we listen, it is all right; the blossom itself is fruit in the long, fair summer of God; and what a wesith of it you have got, to be sure! Why, you can intend and aspire enough in sixty minutes to ruin you root and branch, if you should try to make these all good and ripe iruit in a lifetime, and we want no excelsior, as yet, certainly, that shall take you higner and nigher until, like so many one has known, you are broken down in the morning of your days, and found on the summit dead.

And it is a good thing in any case to turn And it is a good thing in any case to turn ometimes to this quieter and more restful esti-ate of what we can do within the lines of the

And it is a good thing in any case to turn sometimes to this quieter and more restful estimate of what we can do within the lines of the truest life compared with what we can imagine we ought and finend to do. It think that was a fair reason the man gave many years ago why he could not go any longer to our old church on Washington street, because the minister was forever talking about works, works, works, until it made his very soul ache to hear him, and then he said, "If that is Unitarianism it is not for me; I want to rest sometimes, and I certainly do not want to feel I am of no account, because I come short either of the preacher's doctrine or my own aspirations." Margaret Fuller preserves a letter written, as I judge, by a woman, who says, "I went this morning to hear Channing, and came away sadly tired from listening to one of his wonderful sermons on the dignity and glory of human nature. He set us up so high and seemed to expect so much from us as the fair consequence of his truth, that when I got home I took my New Testament and read where Jesus says, "Ye are more than many sparrows, and that did me a great deal of good, because it is not so exalting and flattering." And I think I can understand the feeling. The human soul cannot live all the time in the burning glare of its own dignity and glory, nor be forever trying to bring the whole wealth of its aspirations into equally noble actions, any more than these trees can afford to make the promise good to the last blossom in the fruit they give us this fall, or than the violets and other sweet things can come to their perfection through a perpetual sunshine. It is all true about the dignity and glory as a divine promise. No man can ever tell the whole truth of what is in waiting in the waiting heavens as the fruit of Ged's blessing and human strivine, but that touching glance at what we are is very restful and gractous. "Ye are more than many sparrows"; just that, more than many sparrows, so do not be over-troubled to what we are is very restful and gra

at what we are is very restful and gracious. "Ye are more than many sparrows, so do not be over-trombled if, while you are quite sure of stronger pinions and a wider vision, you cannot reach the sub. Bear what good fruit you can this year without damaging the stock for the next year. Take note that one of the fine truits of the spirit is peace; that to rest in the Lord and wait patiently for him is equally good as a doctrine and a psalm, and that fair and easy goes far in a day is as true of the road to theaven as it is of the road to Kenosha. Believe in the trees, if you cannot quite believe in rourself, and note their happy lesson. The blossom in itself is good. They mean ten times more than they do; but what beauty and fragrance abides in that meaning? How it floats over this city a delicate aroma! Nothing can slay save the ugly enormity of Bridgeport when over this city a delicate aroma! Nothing can also save the ugly enormity of Bridgeport when the winds blow south by west, and then thank God for the blossoming in your nature of sweet and good intentions that will fail as you are taught to thank of failing, and for the good fruit which will surely ripen from some of them as you live your life truly and simply through the sunshine and the shadow.

I. For this is the first thing to be sure about, that there is in us, all if the spring is in us, this I. For this is the first thing to be sure about, that there is in us, all if the spring is in us, this plus of the promise over the fruition we find in the best and noblest trees. In our childhood and early youth, indeed, I imagine it is just this and nothing more when we are left to live our life as God wants us to live it; and this it those who have the care of children are wise is about all they expect of them, just as a wise fruit grower neither looks for nor wishes for fruit from the sapling, because he knows this would seriously injure the tree. So he is quite content, you notice, to see the small thing stand there and shake down its blossoms into the grass again and again, and wait for the fruit by and-by. The strength, he will tell you, is gathering in the roots and stock, which will turn in time to noble uses and repay all his

turn in time to noble uses and repay all his waiting.

It is a sad sight to me, therefore, to see fathers and mothers who have no such wistom for their children as the gardener has for his sapling, and cannot be content to let the child be a child and nothing more, but must burden the tender plant with expectations which belong only to the tree. Fathers and mothers who are not content to keep these plants clear from the evil things which burrow about the roots, to see that the soil is good from which they draw their strength and nurture, to keep them straight and clean and let the sun shine on them and the sweet dews of their childhood refress them, but must be eagerly and anxiously urging them on to burdensome action, while the choicest gift of God to them is this sweet aspiration. Nothing should be expected from these feeble folk but what is perfectly natural and proper to their childhood; to imagine they can never begin too soon to assume the cares and burdens of life if we can prevent them is a sin for which there is no torgiveness. The wise man said, "It is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth, but I would make the yoke easy for the youth God intrusts to me, while on the child it should be as light, as a feather." The best fruitage of the children of a tender age just to bloom is to cherish their budding aspirations with the most royal disregard of what may come of them on our part and theirs. The heaven of our earnest life is white with these blossons, which are of no use except as blossoms to sweeten and make more beautiful the way through which we go dreaming into our youth. The giants are forever slain as giants soms to sweeten and make more beautiful the way through which we go dreaming into our youth. The giants are forever slain as giants are never slain, and the little hand tingles to get at the wolf, and the luttle slipper finds the little foot, and the cat is the best treasure in the ship, when the bells ring over Highgate Hill, and forever the children wander hand in hand through the woods, until the bird whose breast is made red trying to loose the thorus from about the brow of the gentle Jesus opnes and covers them tenderly with the leaves. Let them alone. They are the child's Bible—the blossoms on a tree, yielding fruit after its kind. blossoms on a tree, yielding fruit after its kind, whose seed is in itself. God has made it to be so, as he made the sapling, simply to bloom, until the years bring strength for bearing. They mingle with our life's ethereal part,

Sweetening and gathering sweetness evern By beauty's franchise disenthralled of tran II. And when we grow to that estate in which it is to be expected we shall attain to something more than the trees that blossom and bear no fruit, I notice there is still in many natures, and especially in the finest, a splendid overplus of hope and aspiration, which can never be more than as the overwealth of, blossom this spring on the trees. We, all remember mornings when, we would wake up feeling full of life, and lay out a day's work so ample that when evening came we had to wonder how it was that we had done so little after all, when we meant to do so much, and be ready to cry out with the old Roman, "I have lost a day." It is the difference Nature shows us all the time between the II. And when we grow to that estate in which Roman, "I have lost a day." It is the difference Nature shows us all the time between the lusty blossoming and the moderate fruitage, set in the simplest light, and brought within mornin the simplest light, and brought within morning and evening; and we can see, if we will, how the good intention had this fine quality in it, that we should be ther have done so much nor so well, even wen we have counted the shortcomings, if we had not risen with this overplus of amplition. This was to the afternoon when we began to feel the full what these rains will be to the drought which lasts from mid-June to mid-August, filling all the springs, so that every plant has its share, and the mills are turned by the hidden waters of the woods and mountains. springs, so that every plant has its share, and the mills are, turned by the hidden waters of the woods and mountains. So it is very seldem possible for us to make the aspiration and hope of our youth come even with the fruitage of our man or womanhood, and least of all in those most sacred matters which seem to be the fulfilling of our life. Yet this may be after all as fair a fruitage as God could give us, or as we could possibly attain and this may be after all as fair a fruitage as God could give us, or as we could possibly attain, and and not wither up in the endeavor. Poor Haydon, the painter, breaks out in his youth into one great glory of blossoming. He will storm all England by the genius, and usher in the new era. And if he could have been content to let ten of the blossoms go to one which came to bearing, his life might have been full of noble conclusions: but the dream of his youth came conclusions; but the dream of his youth came to be the misery and blight of his age, because he could never understand this secret of the overplus. Fie did bear some good fruit, and, if he could, have said, "Thank God for that," as Wilkie did, he might have been him instead of fushing out of the world unbid-den and before his time. And so there are everywhere menilike Haydon who feel when the spring is in them this giory of splendid aspira-tions and hopes in They will write books the world will read Treate things the world will be nence no man they question or make a fortune no man shall take from them, and no disaster. All very good aspirations in their way, only this is the trouble; that they cannot, we cannot, it cannot, it may be learn this mystery by heart of ten blossoms to one apple, and so our later life is touched with bewailing and regret. I recreasing know, men in my own order who are smitten with this trouble. They began their dareer as ministers, like Melancthon, feeling as if all they had to do was just to march on and storm the world,—men whose life blossomed once into the loveliest hopes and aspirations, but who found when the fruit began to appear much of this had come to fruit began to appear much of this had come to nothing, and then they could not feel this was a D.vine thing which had befailen them. They thought a globe should have appeared out of

a D-vine thing which had befailen them. They thought a globe should have appeared out of every cup, and so the sweetness and light of their lite has left them, and they hope and aspire no more.

III. And so we see, thirdly, how this lapse between the blossom and the fruit may enterinto all the experiences of our life. The young man leaves his old home in the bloom of his spring, comes here, and feels sure that if he does his best he will win a good place and make a name and a fortune, and then finds at the end of twenty years he has only made a moderate living, his not at all the man he should have been if the fruitage had been equal to the blossom, and so he is in danger of growing a little bitter and doubtful about the good providence of God, who should either have helped him make his hope come true or left him in this respect more moderately endowed. I would like to get hold of that man and ask him to note what Nature is doing this morning among the appie-trees. It was a splendid thing to have the aspiration and he hope. That was good fruit in its own way also, and no doubt he had a spire did not be the as the did not be hear the did not be the stored. good fruit in its own way also, and no doubt he has done better than the man who did not aspire and did not care. There is some good aspire and that determine its some good fruit from this always, if we will but see to it, just as much as we could bear, perhaps, if we could fathom the whole secret; and we should no more doubt a Divine Providence because so much of the promise has fallen dead at our teet than we doubt Nature's providence as we note the overplus of the blosson to fruit.

It is the secret, again, of a true content in the life of the heart and soul. Not many lovers, I suppose, have found that their, wedded life answered quite to the dreams of their courtship, but in all the world you will not, find a wise man and woman who are not ready to thank God for the good gift of that bloom so divine and good while it lasted, or who will enter a complaint against Heaven because May does not march quite with October. That fine glamour, if I may use my figure again, is like these rains. fruit from this always, if we will but see to it. f I may use my figure again, is like these rain. It they treasure it in their hearts as a real and

diviner way, and Nature tell me of Providence if I will not hear the still, small voice.

I stood one June morning at Niagara Falls watching the play of the great emerald on his breast as the sun smote it, and the fan bent over the white cloud above. It was a still morning on the earth, and it seemed as if the voice of the Lord was in the water-floods, as when the Psalmist sang in the old days. And then I was aware of a sweet fragrance stealing across the cataracts I had never noticed before in my visits there, and then I saw over in Canada the trees all in bloom,—apple-trees in the orchards, and clinging to the cliffs and bushes of white and crimson, gleaming through the green,—and it was these that were sending their perfume on the soft winds across the guif. And so I have thought how these blossoms which just bloom and fall, float their fragrance forever across the

chasm and through the turmoil of our life and over the bow of our hope, just a bloom and no more, but still a bloom which abides with us while we stay on this side the river, and a fragrance in the life we bear with us when we go. So shall we not thank God when we come to our better mind for the blossoms which fail to so Divine a purpose, or shall this human sorrow prevent the vision of the Divine glory and my desire blind me to the Divine leve! I would fain grow great enough before I die to bless Him even for this overplus of blossom, and think of it as the outpouring of His love. I want to grasp a faith which will assure me that He could not find it in His heart to give me only children. He had to slip an angel into my life in this sweet guise. Those I have with me might well anchor me too strongly to the earth; those I have had will draw me toward Heaven.

draw me toward Heaven.

And if I say, finally, what is my hope of a better life to come, when my life here is little better than a broken promise in these things of the soul; also ten resolutions broken to one kept; the wrecks of undone or half-done duties strewing all the way; the anticipations and hopes of the higher life not what they were at all; my whole spiritual manhood poor and scant in comparison with what I once imagined it might be,—if this is my trouble, I will not be overtroubled. The splendid hopes and anticipations of the soul are also beautiful and good as these spring blossoms, though there be but scant fruit from them after all, in our own estimate. And God knows better than we do what we can bear, and what harsh winds have blown on the blossom, and what things from old years have hidden in the setting fruit and struck it with death, and what striving has gone into the fruit, we have at last to our name. I will rest me in the parable of the overplus of blossom, say I am more than many trees, still I stand within the law of their life, and they within the law of mine. "No pebble at my foot but proves a sphere. No chafflinch but implies a cherubim. Earth is full of Heaven, and every common bush after with God." I will not be troubled. If the accacia on fire with the spring splendor in Midian could so storm one man that it seemed as if God spake, and the fruit of that blossom was the deliverance of a natiou, my fair hopes and flue cheer, which may have come to scant fruit as I look at them, were fruit in their own time to men that needed just such an inspiration. So I will not take on trouble as I grow older, about the lapse bedraw me toward Heaven.

And if I say, finally, what is my hope of a bet-

such an inspiration. So I will not take on trouble as I grow older, about the larse be-tween the blossen and the fruit in the life of my soul, but leave it all to God, and say— Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stakes and wither
leaves;
Wherefore I weep and blush, as at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat—
Master, behold my sheaves.

know these blossoms clustering heavily, With evening dew upon their folded lean claim no value nor utility;
Therefore let fragrancy sad beauty be
The glory of my sheaves.

So shall I gather strength and hope anew.
When once I know thy patient love perceives,
Not what I did, but what I tried to do;
And though the full ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

UNION SERVICES.

DEDICATION OF THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Union services were held at the Third Presovterian Church last evening, the occasion being the formal opening of the main auditorium of the new building on the corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues. The church was densely packed, and many went away who could not procure standing-room. On the platform were a number of ministers from churches in the vicinity of different denomination, and especial pains had been taken to make the music an attractive feature, and the occasion proved to be

one of great interest.

The exercises were opened, with singing, and Dr. Adams, of the Western Avenue Methodist Church, followed in reading the Scriptures, after which the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, of the First Methodist Church, was introduced. He First Methodist Church, was introduced. He said he felt complimented on being invited to take part in the exercises, yet in facing the vast audience he could not but think of his own little flock which he had to preach to at a later hour. He had been identified with the missionary work abroad and had come in contact with the Presbyterians, and he liked them,—liked their mission and their zeal. They had never asked him what denomination he belonged to. out had received him with open arms, and he felt for them the greatest love, and remembered them with a Christian affection. In conclusion, he spoke of the beauty of the new church, and wished for it the great-est success and that it might work great good to the city.

in the city.

The pastor followed in a few remarks intended to get the audience in a humor to open their purses. He said that at the morning service \$11,000 had been raised without any prior effort, and that he wanted a further contribution of \$30,000 to put the church on a good financial basis, after which the basket was passed to take up the loose change, and such subscriptions as could be gotten, payable one year hence. The collections and promises to pay aggregated a large sum, but considerably less toan was asked for.

The next speaker was Prof. Patton, of the Jefferson Pars Presbyterian Church. He said

The next speaker was Prof. Patton, of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. He said he felt as "an old friend of the family," and took great pleasure in congratulating the Third Church upon its success in the past and its promise for the future. He did not believe, with Dr. Draper, that the newspaper had superseded the pulpit, for it was a marvelous fact that the preaching of the Gospel continued to draw large audiences. Noother subject could draw such audiences, and nowhere could it be found that any one could draw 1,000 persons to hear him speak twice a day once a week, year after year, upon any other subject, or taking anything else for a thome. He believed the cause of Christ was spreading, and thought the congregation he was addressing had been very fortunate in selecting a location where its influence would extend.

extend. The Rev. Dr. Worrall, of the Eighth Church, next spoke in a congratulatory strain, express-ing his delight at seeing the Third Church growing and its influence extending. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian, and the Rev. Dr. Anderson, followed in short addresses appropriate to the occasion, and the vast audience was dismissed with the Doxology and benediction.

THE NEW RECTOR. WELCOME BY ST. PAUL'S REFORMED EPIS-

The congregation of Christ Church united with that of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal last evening to welcome the new Rector of the latter, the Rev. P. B. Morgan, late Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Cincinnati. The Rev. F. W. Adams, Assistant Rector of Christ's, assisted in the services. The new Quctor found the text for an inter-

esting discourse in I. Cor., i., 29: "That no flesh should glory in His presence." Paul, he

said, had just been testifying to the early Chris-

tians that they were not to be followers of men but of God. Christ had sent the Apostle to preach the Gospel, having chosen the weak If they treasure is in their hearts as a real and true experience, it will bear them over many a dry and dusty day, and hold such terms with them that a fair fruitage shall not be wanting when they come to their harvest. But God help those, and sare me from wedding them, who cannot let the bloom go for what it was worth, but fret their life out over the banished glory, or polson each other's existence with mutual reproach, or rush into the courts and their try again. It is the less than the difference of the second things to confound the mighty, "that no flesh should glory in His presence." The speaker took it upon himself to say that there banished glory, or poison each othor's existence with mutual reproach, or rush into the courts and theat try again. It is the lesson we have to learn again through our sad and painful bereavements. Nothing can be more natural or beautiful than the longage we feel that the sweet blossoming of our children about us should and will come to a perfect fruition. But, for the most of us, it cannot be so. The bloom fades and fails on which we have set our hearts,—that one peerless blossom, it may be, of our special love and care, because it was so beautiful,—and the trouble shakes our soul to the centre, and so we sorrow more for those that have zone than we rejoice for those that abide and open to the promise of the summer and the harvest; and it is a long day sometimes before we can thank God for their blooming, and say He did indeed give me these matchless blessings. They could not stay, but they did come, made May for us in their coming, and left the fragrance of May forevernore in our life. Let the tree be my teacher if I will be taught in no diviner way, and Nature tell me of Providence if I will not hear the still, small voice.

I stood one June morning at Niagara Falls watching the play of the great emerald on his last hour, Socrates was plumged in dout as to the existence of another world. From Nature was chowledge which fashioned tas abiding monuments or those ancient cities, were prodigious and brilliant results of this troughes and brilliant results of the could say, that, there could no the found say. that, there could no the found say that, there could no was known as Christianity,—more valuable to the sunder. The found say that the sublem great City of Chicage; more valuable to the world at airge, than all things besides. For what could Christian civilization be abandoned, taking anything else that the sublem and open to the world and ever produced? The Apostle in the two did not the world and ever produced? The Apostle in the text did not mean to say that God did not make use of human instrumentalities. Even in his last hour, Socrates was plunged in doubt as to the existence of another world. From Newton, with his discovery of the law of gravitation, down to Edison, the inventor of the phonograph and the telephone, the progress in the sciences had been wonderful beyond measure. A discovery, after it was made known, was conceded, by those who didn't make it, to be a very simple thing. "Oh, I could have done that," everybody said. Was it strange, then, that the world at large had not discovered the truths of religion! How could the Apostles ever look a man in the eye after Christianity at the beginning of the era was crushed to earth and its founder crucified between two malefactors! And yet it arose and became the power of God unto salvation, supplianting error and false religions. True, there has been mistakes of the Church, which we were now able to discover and point out. Theo-dore Parker, with his wisdom of the world, had passed away, and where was Parkerism to-day? He had built a brilliant system, but it lacked fondations. When Churches thought that costly temples and the exterior attractions of religion were all, they made their mis-take. When they placed in the pulpits men of brilliant scholarship and believed that was all, they made a mistake. When the churches produced scholars from their sem-inaries, who read from Sunday to Sunday elab-orate essays on virtue and morality, and the

inaries, who read from Sunday to Sunday elaborate essays on virtue and morality, and the beauties of Christianity, and failed of the greatundamental facts that Paul preached, the those churches failed to accomplish their mission. There were wants patent to our humanit which were clamorous and persistent until the demands were met. Formality could not do it Exclusiveness could not do it. Scholarshi was not sufficient. Operatic music winot sufficient. The conventionalities of life were not sufficient. Nothis but the simplicity of Christian faith, to put ti but the simplicity of Christian faith, to put the

but the simplicity of Christian faith, to put the poor hearts of the millions in unison with the heart of the Head of the Church, the Son of God, would at all suffice. Where men could be most effectually and truly pointed to Christianity and its great source and fountain, then and there, despite the Atheism and the Rationalism of modern times, those men and those hearts would make haste to find these fountains of living water which would assuage their thirst. Christians were not to question or doubt their ability. God could take the humblest and poorest if He would. What the people of this generation needed was heart in their religion. The windmills on the prairies were an illustration of a good deal of that which passed nowadays for religion—purely mechanical and subject to the religion—purely mechanical and subject to winds, which might or which might not bl winds, which might or which might not blow. He believed in times and seasons in secular as well as religious things, but mere routine would not meet the demands of men's natures. It was heart which the world needed. The heart's desires might be realized in the closet as well as in the secretary, and they were realized to the heart that took in God's truth and believed the statement of the text. People should look doubtfully on that which, like the windmills, too often passed for religion, and look carefully and watchfully to that which had best met and would best meet the demands of the world for all ages,—that which was known to every soul that knew what the blessed volume clearly and distinctly pointed it to do. In this way could be obtained the great fountain of Christian life and the immortality of the hereafter.

CALVARY TABERNACLE. RESIGNATION OF THE REV. H. M. PAYNTER. The members of Calvary Tabernacle, an organization effected some two years ago and worshiping in the building situated on the corner of Ogden avenue and Flournoy street, have for a long time considered their place of worship not as centrally-located with regard to the residence of members as might be desired In pursuance of this idea, the Board of Management cast around for a more favorable site, and have succeeded in securing the premises corner of Flournoy street and Hoyne avenue. The new quarters are an improvement on the old. both in point of location and general conven sence. The organization starts out in its new field on a partially changed basis, as the mem bers are now onliged to place themselves unde the guidance of a new pastor, owing to the resignation of the Rev. H. M. Paynter who has filled the pulpit since the birth of the organization. It is with deep regret that the congregation receive Mr Paynter's resignation; and they only release nim from his present charge in the belief that he can be instrumental in the accomplishmen or more good in the more extensive field of la bor which he has chosen. Mr. Paynter resign his charge for the purpose of pursuing unre strainedly his work as an evangelist. for the past month been holding revivals in diferent parts of Canada, which have been largely attended, and have resulted in many conver-sions. It is hoped that a new 'pastor will be found to succeed Mr. Paynter who will unite the interests of the church, and thereby insur-its future prosperity. The following resolutions relative to Mr. Paynter's resignation were pre-sented and adopted: WHEREAS, Our pastor, the Rev. H. M. Paynter

WHERZAS, Our postor, the Rev. H. M. Paynter, feels it his duty to engage in evangelistic work, and desires to be released from his postoral charge of Calvary Tabernaele; therefore,

Resolved. That, inasmuch as many of us have become attached to our dear brother and his most worthy family, we sincerely regret that circumstances are such as to have led him to tender us his resignation; still we heartily rejoice that the Lord is so greatly blessing his present lacors in Canada. In view of his great success for many vesar as an resignation; still we heartily rejoice that the Lord is so greatly blessing his present halors in Canada. In view of his great success for many years as an evangelist, we feel it best to interpose no objections to his present course of action.

Resolved, That, in according to our late pastor's wishes, we dissolve our relations as pastor and people with a dear brother whose carnest and untring efforts in our midst during the past two years have resulted, by the grace of God, in bringing many souls out of darkness into the glorious light of the Gospel, and is quickening and leading many of us up from a low plain into a delightful atmosphere, where our trust and assurance is much nearer perfect and far more satisfactory and soul-inspiring than we ever before enjoyed.

Resolved, That during the term of Brother Paymer's sojourn here he has imposed upon us a lasting debt of gratitude by his profound and ever lucid exposition of God's word, often unfolding in a masterly manner the most important yet oscare and much-neglected truth, the same tending greatly to our spiritual growth; and also by his ever kind and consoling words spoken by the bedsides of the sick and dying, and by personal instruction cheerfully given to all who have manifested a desire to grow in the knowledge and grace of our blessed Lord.

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH. THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor, is probably o of the most prosperous of any of our city churches. It is second only in membership in the Congregational denomination in the United States, having 1,200 members. The church diffice, siguated on the corner of Ann and West washington streets, is one of the largest and finest in the city, having a seating capacity for 1,800 persons. The sittings in this church are as low as in any church or equal magnitude in the city, prices ranging from \$2 to \$35 per sit-

the city, prices ranging from \$2 to \$35 per sitting for a year.

Tae Society held its avanual meeting last Friday evening in the lecture-room of the church. The Trustees' report showed that two years ago the Society was owing about \$50,000, and, notwithstanding the general financial depression, they had not only paid their current expenses promptly, but had paid on their debt \$33,000, showing the indebtedness of the Society to be at this time \$17,000, and \$5,200 of this is provided for, which, in fact, makes their indebtedness less than \$12,000.

for, which, in fact, makes their indebectures rest than \$12,000.

The annual renting of the pews in this church will take place this evening, commencing at 7:80 o'clock. The house will be open during the af-ternoon for all those who wish to select pews and sittings.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. stationary followed by rising barometer, warme south and west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possible local rains in the North-

For the Lake (this) Region, rising or stationary barometer, cold northwest to warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and

CRICAGO, May 5-Midnight.

Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather. 

Different Ways of Different Climes Edmund About says: "At the age of 25 an American has tried a dozen ways of life, made American has tried a dozen ways of life, made four fortunes, a bankruptcy, and two campaigns; pleaded a cause, preached a religion, killed six men with a revolver, enfranchised a necress, and conquered an island. An Englishman has passed two examinations, has been attached to an embassy, founded a counting-house, converted a Catholic, made a tour of the world, and read the complete works of Sir Walter Scott. A Frenchman has rhymed a tragedy, written in two journals, received three sword wounds, attempted two suicides, troubled the peace of fourteen husbands, and changed his political opinions uneteen times over. A German has scarred the faces of fourteen of his intimate friends, swallowed sixty tons of beer and the philosophy of Hegel, sung 11,000 couplets, compromised a maid servant, smoked a million of pipes, and been concerned in two revolutions. A Roman Prince has done nothown open, a young giri with no morn open, a proceed is led forth, and the

THE FENIANS.

More About their Quixotic Schames.

BUFFALO, May 5.-It is certain that an agent BUFFALO, May 5.—It is certain that an agent of the Fenian Skirmishing Fund has been in the city for the past past three or four days, and his mission is understood to have been the averangement of preliminaries for another raid on Canada, in case of war between England and Russia. He is said to be on his way to Chicago. No secret is made of the intention of the companies being drilled here. They are commanded by Capts. Moran, Finlay, and McAndrews, and are largely composed of ex-soldiers. The lead are largely composed of ex-soldiers. The leaders are in secret communication with the Fenian headquarters, but are very reticent. The men are armed with Springfield muskets, but it is said that they will receive a supply of Remington breech-loaders this week.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5.-Vague rumors are a war between Russia and England. It is stated hat three companies of Irish patriots are armed and equipped here ready for service, and 1,000 Western Irishmen have been notified, so that they can be here in twenty-four bours, while there are 3,000 more in this vicinity who will rendezvous for a raid within three days after orders are issued, but nothing authentic can be obtained to substantiate these rumors. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Much suppressed excite-

ment exists among the Irish Nationalists in this city in regard to the proposed Fenian raid on Canada in the event of a war between England and Russia. The liveliest activity has prevailed and Russia. The livelest activity has prevailed here among the skirmishing clubs for the past two weeks, and military preparations are undoubtedly being made. Your correspondent to-day made an extended loquiry among the leaders of the Nationalists, and is con that an invasion is contemplated. Your repre-sentative interviewed Col. John Quinn, who is thoroughly posted in regard to all the preparations, and who was in the Black Rock raid of 1896. He was captured and sentenced to death at that

time, but his sentence was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. After serving six year he was pardoned by the Queen. He there are three Irish companies, well drilled, officered, and equipped. They are on the qui vive waiting for the opening of hostilities b tween Russia and England, and are ready to

move at a moment's notice.

An agent from New York, understood to be James Cassidy, and to have been specially deputed by the managers of the "Skirmishing Fund," has been working among the faithful in this city, and is said to have left important serret orders. The tenor of these instructions could not be ascertained, but they are arousing all the excitement of the Fenian raid of leaf. The programme is to call a meeting of the war, and determine upon the action to be taken. One thousand Western soldiers are notified, so that they can be here in twentyfour hours, while within this county there are 8,000 more who will readezvous for a raid within three days after orders are issued.

Col. Quinn further states that Gen. Burke, formerly of the United States army, and now one of the Trustees of the Skirmishing Fund, has already received applications from veteran officers in this city to be assigned to commands. No secrecy is maintained in regard to this

Guards, of this city, is among the applicants, together with several others.

Efforts were made to interview the Hon. Daniel Cruise and Justice Whalen, prominent. Nationalists, but both were out of town, presumably on business connected with the proposed raid, Two of the Irish companies have received their uniforms, are provided with arms and it is understood that several hundred stoods of musical area to be shipped here from ids of muskets are to be sh

fact, and Capt. Daniel Moran, of the Emme

stands of muskets are to be shipped here from New York in a few days.

The matter has been kept so quiet that the authorities have taken no action as yet.

The short dispatch sent through the Associated Press that Russia is ready to lend as ad to the Irish revolutionists seems to be well noderstood, and the Skirmishers say the blow will be struck when least expected. Buffalo, as before, on account of its contiguity to the Canadian frontier, has evidently been selected as the centre of operations. centre of operations.

#### THE PHONOGRAPH.

Dom Pedro Will Grind Out Mr. Roseh's

Compliments and Con ratulations.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5.—The City of Rio de Janeiro, the first of John Roach's Braz line of steamers, which sailed from New York yesterday, took out one of Edisou's phonographs, a present from Mr. Roach to Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The phonograph was charged before its departure with the delivery of an address from Mr. Roach to the Emperor, with compliments and congratulations in view of the establishment of the new line. This is the first nstance of the use of the phonograph for such

MINNEAPOLIS DISASTER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune, St. Paul, Minn., May 5.—Minneapolis was to-day crowded with sight-seers who swarmed all day around the scene of the great explo-sion and fire of Thursday evening. Nearly 5,000 visitors went from this city. Consider progress has been made in cleaning away the ruin of the Washburn Mill, but the work is retarded by the intense heat, and even flames at many points, although fourteen streams of water at high pressure from the Holly Works have been steadily poured on the ruins for three days. In all, nine bodies so far have bee recovered, only one of which is recognize though the others, as stated Friday evening were otherwise identified. It is thought others will be found under the fallen walls, untouched by the fire. The remains of one victim have been in sight since yesterday, but cannot be reached on account of the heat. The body of Patrick Judd, an employe in the Washburn Mili, was found in the canal to-day, but little disfigured, though burned and bru From the position in which it was found, it is presumable that he was blown from the inte of the mill into the canal at the instant when the six-inch planking over the canal was lifted by the concussion. To-day's papers report that Gov. Washburn intends to rebuild the mill "A" with the same capacity as the Washburn Mill B," refitted and enlarged to forty runs of stone and another new mill of fifteen runs will be in operation before the summer is over, more than half equal to those destroyed. Public interest in the mystery of the disaster is unsatisfied. The cause of the explosion is the common theme of discussion. Millers adhere to the theory that the explosion resulted from ignition of flour-dust, and make much of the fact that the Washburn mill was run Thursday to the full capacity, 1,500 barrels of flour having been packed during the day run. Scientists acbeen packed during the day run. Scientists acvocate with zeal the theory that the mill apparatus in motion generated electricity, which was
prevented passing off by the flour-dust insulating all connection with the earth sand
water until the whole interior of the
mill became surcharged with positive
electricity at a time when the surrounding
electricity was negative. This only they say
will account for the tremendous concussion.
The day was cloudy and cool, a heavy wind
blowing from a northerly direction. The greatest force of the explosion was manifested with
the wind in a southerly direction. The Coroner's inquest will take place after the debris
has been removed, when an effort will be made
to bring out every fact bearing on the cause of
the explosion.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived, the ste Arizona, from Bristol, and the Queen,

The Season of the Ye politan Gin-Pa Apace

Gladstone Not Played Stroke of Policy the Hindoo

Bre Ldown in the English

American Competit Jennings Letter to M. LONDON, April 20.-Tha

LONDON, April 20.—Tha season is quite clear from t en people about the street large representation of the moment the "oppregets a day's holiday in this "on a drunk." Of course but I fear the rule is to in a large of a brief rest by a p

pity of a brief rest by a ;

ale-house or gin-shop.

more intoxicating liquoris than in the United States,

people drunk sooner here Depend upon it, this vice

pepend upon it. than he cause of more than he misery which through the poorest there you will find the

the gin-palaces in London, ed six public-houses of

customers hang about from and many of them only pitched out at midnight, to

n the streets. I never

did last night (Good F

ber of drunken people ab

workman," of whose much, left off work on

workman, not begin till next Wednes whether he will do muc wish I could get so that not having the lu workman I must stick could not even find the wanted to do so. I must at the privations of the woo take me in any more. To men and women among tally manage to get on we able homes. But with a vinonev is no sooner earned to the accursed gin-palace are left starving at home, be closed entirely on surely on such a day as Go scandalous to see them op part of the day. But the the day are fast being fo tude, under the influence pers and lecturers now to roctions.

There are many peop thoroughly grieved when-little. There is no war p

ittle. There is no war phave several times report of the presents to accept every token of pment and disgust. It is large class, but it makes a On the other hand, there sixts in maintaining that determined on going to wards, and they will not be effort has been made to class is led by Mr. Gladst its ranks the leading N therefore both numerous Dessenters are evidently all over the country, and be seen at the next genera ple in London have made be seen at the next genera ple in London have made Mr. Gladstone is "played pend upon it, however, t the surface again yet." If establish the English Ch tical ax may be laid at the even older statelier trees embittered against moder servatives alike, and will servatives alike, and will ever he can find it. He any moment among the the great body of the will see a reaction in f some of these days, mark some of these days, mark
Lord Beaconstield came
secret of Conservative su
His party are in power, be
tive age? Or is England
try? Let any well-inform
politics answer these que
know which way be will
entire fairness and impar know which way he will entire fairness and impar predilections may be is a one way or the other. I your attention to the penanges in English politic servatives in power, and, have done well and seem of the nation. But their the permanent condition giand. There are forces bring back the other party will be led, not by i but by the Radicals. Visce that day or not, it will A war would undoubte it. At first the war would are. But presently the starving families would houses; unemployed ope the streets; hunger and dithrough the country hand through the country hand that we are not in the I perity as some people going on in Lancashire at cotton strike has begun affect 120,000 persons, now—it will be thirteen when you get this lette able to keep starvation work-people till then, an if the strike lasts, you as well as I can tell you, is needed to cuable incidents of such a st clear that war would are other difficulty which i labor market at this me field, with his usual bol has taken a step which would have pondered ow would not have dared made visible to the world fight for; he has brough has a sort of stage effect humple opinion it is a gradient of the world in the prospect of such accompaniments of spevancement ranning the moreover to place the menampments and bar soldiers, and let them light, side by side,—all thusiasm in India than happened in my time. I ment of native infant Himalayas on a level Guards'in St. James' P. say again, and writing a can be known,—one wimaginative, daring genit. Russian intrigues wway in India. The Sepc Queen's white soldier, a an opportunity to fight field. The Government of forti.

for this measure,—to mera in British history.

As for that strike whi

era in British history.
As for that strike whitioned, can you wonder can cotton goods sold in and Lancashire goods seeled? Some of your that over a year ago I turs to you on this subjective that the result of the sturers here say that "cause or all the distress cashire. They deceive beaten at their own trackers are losing their custome finer in quality and che glish cotton, and people former to the latter. O you that this was the chase constantly been got Some of the mill-owner at last the majority of duction in wages of 10 will not listen to, and born, and other centre they have turned out will this bring back the circumstances of many know that it will have

the circumstances of mi know that it will have long time must clan even by a formight's Meanwhile, the Wamsu dale Mills, whose mark exhibited in London stop production becaus

### THE FENIANS.

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PHIA. Pa., May 5.—The City of Rio
the first of John Roach's Brazilian s, which sailed from New York yesout one of Edison's phonographs, a loach to Dom Pedro, Emhe phonograph was charged e with the delivery of an adach to the Emperor, with ongratulations in view of the n se new inc. This is the first the use of the phonograph for such

POLIS DISASTER. Minn., May 5.—Minneapolis was and the scene of the great explo-Thursday evening. Nearly Washburn Mill, but the work is rese intense hent, and even flames a pressure from the Holly Works ne of which is recognizable, entified. It is thought th fire. The remains of one vicudd, an employe in the Wash-

as' found in the canal to-day, but ired, though burned and bruised contion in which it was found. It is, that he was blown from the interior planking over the canal was lifted salon. To-day's papers report that ira intends to rebuild the mill "A" be capacity as the Washburn Mill. and enlarged to forty runs of stone, new mill of fifteen runs will be before the summer is over, more mystery of the disaster is unsatis-use of the explosion is the common Washburn mill was run Thursday, pacity, 1,500 barrels of flour having during the day run. Scientists adeal the theory that the mill apparent of the flour dust insulation of the flour dust insulation with the cath said the whole interior of the surcharged with positive a time when the surrounding a negative. This only they say for the tremendous concussion, cloudy and cool, a heavy wind a northerly direction. The greative explosion was manifested with southerly direction. The Corowill take place after the debris wed, when an effort will be made very fact bearing on the cause of

LONDON IN HOLIDAY-TIME. princes" will soon be extinct, and the greatest trade in Eugland will become substantially

The Season of the Year When Metro politan Gin-Palaces Thrive Apace.

Gladstone Not Played Out - Disraeli's Stroke of Policy in Calling in the Hindoo Soldiers.

Jennings Letter to New York World.

Bre Liewn in the English Cotton-Manufactures-American Competition the Cause.

person is quite clear from the number of drunk-en people about the streets. There is always a large representation of that class abroad, but large representation of that class abroad, out the moment the "oppressed workingman" gets a day's holiday in this country he goes off "on a drunk." Of course there are exceptions, but I fear the rule is to improve the opportunity of a brief rest by a prolonged visit to the de-house or gin-shop. I do not know whether more intoxicating liquor is consumed in England than in the United States, but it seems to make ple drunk sooner here than it does there, and upon it, this vice of drunkenness is the of more than half the poverty and misery which exist in England. through the poorest neighborhoods, and there you will find the most gorgeous of all the gin-palaces in London. I have often count-el six public-houses on one block. The customers hang about from morning till night, and many of them only leave when they are out at midnight, to swear and quarrel in the streets. I never noticed a larger num ber of drunken people about the streets than I aid last night (Good Friday). The "British workman," of whose grievances you hear so much left off work on Thursday, and he will not begin till next Wednesday. It is doubtful whether he will do much all next week. I wish I could get so long a holiday as this het not having the luck to be a British workman I must stick to my desk, and could not even find time to get drunk if ted to do so. I must say that the talk about wanted to do so. I must say that the talk about the privations of the working classes will not take me in any more. There are some thrifty men and women among them, and they generally manage to get on well and live in comfortable homes. But with a very large number the money is no sooner carned than it is taken round to the accursed gin-palace, while the children are left starving at home. These dens ought to be closed entirely on public holidays. And surely on such a day as Good Friday it is simply sandaions to see them open all the evening and part of the day. But the sacred associations of the day are fast being forgotten by the multi-tude, under the influence of the atheistical papers and lecturers now to be met with in all directions,

pers and lecturers now to be met with in all diroctions.

There are many people who seem to feel
thoroughly grieved when the war-clouds lift a
little. There is no war party in England, as I
have several times reported to you, but the
"Poll Mail Gazette presents a class which appears
to accept every token of peace with disappointment and disgust. It is not, perhaps, a very
large class, but it makes a good deal of noise.
On the other hand, there is a class which persists in maintaining that the Government have
determined on going to war at all costs and hazards, and they will not believe that any honest
effort has been made to preserve peace. This
class is led by Mr. Gladstone, and includes in
nis ranks the leading Nonconformists. It is
therefore both numerous and influential. The
Dessenters are evidently with Mr. Gladstone
all over the country, and the effect of this will
be seen at the next general election. Most people in London have made up their minds that
Mr. Gladstone is "played out." You may depend upon it, however, that he will come to
the surface again yet. If he lives he will disestablish the English Church. And his polittical ax may be laid at the root of other and
even older statelier trees than that, for he is
smbittered against moderate Liberals and Contical ax may be laid at the root of other and even older statelier trees than that, for he is embittered against moderate Liberals and Conservatives alike, and will take support waerever he can find it. He may easily find it at any moment among the extreme Radicals and the great body of the Nonconformists. You will see a reaction in favor of Mr. Gladstone some of these days, mark my words.

Loid Beaconslield cannot live forever, and the secret of Conservative aucess will die with him. His party are in power, but is this a Conservative age-f- Or is England a Conservative country! Let any well-informed student of national politics answer these questions frankly, and [

His party are in power, but is this a Conservative age! Or is Engiand a Conservative country! Let any well-informed student of national politics answer these questions frankly, and I know when way he will decide. I speak with entire fairness and impartiality—what my own predilections may be is a matter of no concern one way or the other. I desire merely to call your attention to the probabilities of coming changes in English politics. You see the Conservatives in power, and, upon the whole, they have done well and seem to have the confidence of the nation. But their ascendency cannot be the permanent condition of public life in England. There are forces at work which will bring back the other party to office, and that parity will be led, not by its moderate members, but by the Radicals. Whether one wishes to see that day or not, it will come.

A war would undoubtedly tend to accelerate it. At first the war would be popular—all wars are. But presently the pinch would be felt; starving families would surround the workhouses; unemployed operatives would through the country hand in hand. For observe that we are not in the midst of so muca prosperity as some people suppose. See what is gong on in Lancashire at this very moment. A cotton strike has begun which will more or less affect 120,000 persons. It is but two days old now—it will be thirteen or fourteen days old when you get this letter. The Unions will be able to keep starvation from the homes of the work-people till then, and perhaps longer. But if the strike lasts, you know what will follow as well as I can tell you. No gift of foresight is needed to enable us to anticipate the incidents of such a struggle. It is quite clear that war would aggravate this and every other difficulty which is connected with the labor market at this moment. Lord Beaconsfield, with his usual boldness and originality, has taken a step which any other Minister would have pondered over for years, but at last would not have dared to attempt. He has made visible to the world what we p moreover to place the native troops in the same encampments and barracks as the English soldiers, and let them live, and if necessary fight, side by side,—all this will arouse more enthusiasm in India than any event which has happened in my time. It puts an obscure regiment of native infantry at the foot of the Himalayas on a level with the Coldstream Guards in St. James Park. A great stroke, I say again, and writing as I do before its effects can be known,—one worthy of the strange, imaginative, daring genius which has surgested it. Russian intrigues will henceforth make no way in India. The Sepoy is the comrade of the Queen's white soldier, and he will be eager for an opportunity to fight with him on the same field. The Government will be bitterly attacked for this measure,—to my mind, it marks a new era in British history.

As for that strike which I have casually mentioned, can you wonder at it! Are not American cotton goods sold in every shop in England.

era in British history.

As for that strike which I have casually mentioned, can you wonder at it! Are not American cotton goods sold in every shop in England, and Laneashire goods being gradually supersoled! Some of your readers may remember that over a year ago I wrote two or three letters to you on this subject, and have frequently called attention to it since. Some manufactures here say that "overproduction" is the cause of all the distress and difficulty in Lancashire. They deceive themselves. They are beaten at their own trade, and that is why they are losting their customers. American cotton is finer in quality and cheaper in prize than English cotton, and people therefore prefer the former to the latter. Over a year ago I showed you that this was the case. Since then trade has constantly been going from bad to worse. Some of the mill-owners are nearly ruined, and at last the majority of them have proposed a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. This the men will not listen to, and so in Preston, Blackburn, and other centres of the cotton industry they have turned out by the thousand. But will this bring back trade! Will it improve the circumstances of masters or men! We all know that it will have the contrary effect. A long time must elanse before the loss caused even by a fortnight's strike will be made up. Henwhile, the Wamsutta Mills and the Lonschile, the Wamsutta Mills and the Lonschile, the Wamsutta Mills and the Lonschile, the Crit; the contrary. It is but the beginning of a long series of troubles in Lancashire. The trade has been mismanaged and neglected, and the course of "economic" lagislation has not been favorable to it. Consequently it is now in a state of decay. If that learn is not arrested, the race of "economic" lagislation has not been favorable to it. Consequently it is now in a state of decay. If that

GLOVER'S GREAT DISCOVERY. How He Caught Senator Mortor Vanishing of a Gigantic Fraud-A Three-Hundred - Thousand - Dollar Story Ex-

Special to the Cincinnati Gasette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Late one evening, toward the close of the last (Forty-fourth) Congress, one of Mr. J. M. Giover's (Dem., of Mo.) assistants, supposed, by the size of the roorback, to have been Prof. Willcox, a gentieman who is still helping to make Mr. Glover ridiculous, whispered the terrible statement into his ear that "Senator Morton, of Indiana, had taken \$300,000 to California to carry the State for Hayes." Upon hearing this, Glover is said to have looked as if he had suddenly solved the problem of his birth. After weary months of unsuccessful investigation, where, in the desert of his search, Republican rascals ad proved as scarce as palm groves in the great for was pressing for solution. But as Willcox whispered the great discovery in Glover's ear, the mystery in regard to his creation was made plain. I'his, however, proves to have been only a partial revelation, for the great purposes fo

which Willcox was originated remains to this day unknown.
There was no time to be lost when a great Republican leader was in the toils. They must be tightened and strengthened, and the net hauled in speedily. So a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to go at breakfast time and secure the witness whose name had been given as the man who knew all the details of this gias the man who knew all the details of this gigantic attempt to carry a State with money. It
was too late to obtain a subpena, and it was
important to move early in the morning before
the witness escaped, so no summons could be
obtained then, and it was decided to try to capture the witness without one. The next morning he was called from an early breakfast to the
door, where the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms was
in waiting with a carriage and a verbal summons. The witness at first declined to gro with-

ture the witness without one. The next morning he was called from an early preakfast to the door, where the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms was in waiting with a carriage and a verbal summons. The witness at first declined to go without a subpona, but he was assured that this was the usual custom with Glover's Democratic Committee, and that, besides, there was olenty of law to authorize it, and the fees would be paid just as if a formal summons had been issued. So the witness yielaed, and, after a rapid drive to the Capitol, was ushered into the presence of Glover, Dem., who, with one or two members of his Committee and a shorthand writer, was in waiting for them. This witness was supposed to have accompanied Senator Morton, and to have had special charge of the funds. After administering the oath, Glover, Dem., with the skill for which he is noted, drew out of the witness the fact that he had been sent West on a mission of some kind by the authorities here, and that this mission was, in a sense, of a political character. The purpose of the first day seemed to be to capture the witness, and, without alarming him, to ascertain whether he had been charged with any political business, and then put off his examination till the full Committee could be assembled to hear the astounding fact developed that Senator Morton had actually taken a corruption fund of over a quarter of a million dollars to Calitornia to carry the State for Hayes. The witness was charged to appear the next morning and Glover and his Willoxsadjourned.

The next day the Committee was nearly full. The ext day he committee was nearly full. The rest day the Committee was nearly full. The witness being skillfully manipulated by Glover, at length disclosed the facts that he had been sent West with some money by the Department of Justice, that Senator Morton was on the train, and that their relations were quite-friendly. Mr. Glover was certain of his game. He had been on trail before, He knew beartracks from mole-aills. The very affection of ignorance which th \$300,000 to carry the California election, had simply traveled as far as Utah on the same train with the Senator, and had stopped at Sait Lake and delivered \$2,000 to the District

Satt Lake and delivered \$2,000 to the District Attorney there to be used in certain triais then in progress. Aside from this duty he had rendered some assistance in connection with the cases and returned.

The Committee adjourned precipitately. Glover and Willox remained. A thick well has rested over these, proceedings until recently. It is said the facts were wrung from unwilling with the control of the con It is said the facts were wrung from unwilling witnesses by a strife among the agents of rival encyclopedias, each charged by their employers to obtain the most complete blography of Glover which can possibly be written. From this has sprung a story that the great publishing-houses of the land are to revise their works at once, in auticipation of a lively demand during the fall campaign for everything relating to Glover and his wonderful corps of assistants.

H. V. B.

Manufacturing Soldiers Out of Boys.

The London Times advocates enlisting boys of 14 to 16 years, and keeping them in a training-school until they shall have attained sufficient strength and knowledge of their duties to reader them fit to take their places in the ranks, appears worthy of serious consideration. Says the Patt-Mail Gazetle: "At the present time, some 6,000 boys are being trained for the navy, and by far the greater number of the sailors who now man our mou-of-war originally entered the naval service as boys. The plan of enlisting boys having, therefore, answered so well in one service, the question naturally suggests itself, War should not some similar system be adopted, or at all events be tried, in the other? At the age of 20, a laboring man has, as it was stated by Mr. Hardy in the House of Commons three years ago, settled down to a particular work; and, if he is a good man, of steady character, he is not likely to be induced to leave his occupation to enter the army. On the other hand, parents are often very much perplexed to know what to do with a lad of 15 or 16; and the Chairman of the Industrial School Committee, in a paper read at the United Service Institution in April, 1875, estimates, after communicating on the subject with various responsible authorities. that certainly 5,000 lads could be obtained every year from industrial schools, workhouse union schools, and voluntary refuges for boys, 'fit and willing to be trained and to enlist.' In Germany another large school has been lately added to the establishments already existing for training boys for the army; and the authorities, it is well known, depend largely ubon the latter for the necessary supply of non-commissioned officers for their forces. In Engiand, also, the difficulty of obtaining an adequate number of properly-qualified men for the subordinate grades in the army is notoriously increasing vear by year; and this affords another cogent argument in favor of, at all events, giving the plan of enlisting boys a lair trial. The c Manufacturing Soldiers Out of Boys.

Proof of Affection.

Detroit Free Free.

They were disputing as to who had the richest father, and the smaller one finally flew that track and called out:

"Well, I've got the best big sister, anyhow!"

"I guess not. "replied the other.

"Yes, I have!"

"I guess not. I've got the bossest big sister in Detroit. She'll stay home any day to let me wear her shoes to the circus!"

"My sister will do more'n that!" put in the little one. "She'll taxe the string out of her corset for me to spin my top with, and if I lose it she'll stay home from a party and never give me a word of sass! Is your sister any bosser than that?"

The big boy had to take a back seat.

The kiskimminetas.

Philudelphia Times.

There is a heart-sickening story abroad that one of the Fishery Commissioners refused to stock the Kiskimminetas with young trout because there wasn't water in the alleged stream to float the fish. If this is a fact, Col. Wright's assertion that the Kiskimminetas is a trout-tream. Is a slander.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

DEAD. Dumb the poor, drawn lips, no-Waiting for what next-Dried the leaves upon the bough— Leaves that were so bright, so red! For Faith is dead.

Chill the time of noonday-Whether wrong or right. Faith is dead. e's time is a dreary stay-Hard the path and slow the tread When Faith is dead. Gray the fairest morning,

Faith is dead. Down pefore its taunting sting (Truth can taunt and sting, 'tis said), Faith fell dead.

LULU M. W. MAY 28, 1877. THE MAN WITH THE BRANDED

HAND. Detroit Post, May 3. The announcement in our special dispatches yesterday of the death of Capt. Jonathan Walker, at Black Lake, in this State, recalls vividly one of the most startling incidents of the Anti-Slavery agitation of thirty and thirty-five years ago, -for Capt. Walker was the " Man with the Branded Hand," celebrated by Whittier in one of his stirring poems against Slavery. He was born near Harwich, Cape Cod, March 22, 1819, and at an early age became a seaman. In 1835 he went to Mexico to assist Benjamin Lundy, one of the became a seaman. In 1835 he went to Mexico to assist Benjamin Lundy, one of the carliest Anti-Slavery workers, in colonizing fugitives from Slavery. The scheme failed, as all colonization schemes for slaves have failed, and Walker returned to his avocation as a seacaptain. In 1844 he was solicited by several fugitive slaves at Pensacola. Fla., to carry them in his vessel to the British West Indies. Although well aware of the hazard of the enterprise, he attempted to comply with their request. He was selzed by an American vessel and taken back to Florida, where he was loaded with irons and kept in solitary confinement for one year. When he was finally brought to trial, he was convicted of assisting slaves to obtain their freedom, and sentenced to the pillory, to be branded with the letters "S. S." (slave-stealer) with hot irons on the right hand, and to pay a fine of \$600 and costs. I will seem almost incredible to the younger readers of to-day that such a sentence should be imposed and executed in the "Land of the Free" during the present generation; but it is true. After his liberation he became a very effective Anti-Slavery lecturer from 1845 to 1849. In 1863 he came to Michigan, and settled at Black Lake, Muskegon County. He has lately been in reduced circumstances, infirm and old, and the Post and Tribuse published some months ago an appeal in his behalf by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Holt, of Muskegon, which was generously responded to. The Anti-Slavery pioneer and veteran has now passed away, and the brand which the slave-traders meant for his lasting shame has proven his greatest honor.

The following is the noem of Whittler—"The Branded Hand"—to which we have already alluded.

Welcome home again, brave seaman! with thy thoughtful brow and gray,

Welcome home again, brave seaman! with thy thoughtful brow and gray,
And the old heroic spirit of our earlier, better With that front of calm endurance, on whose steady nerve in vain

Pressed the iron of the prison, smote the fiery shafts of pain! Is the tyrant's brand upon thee? Did the brutal

cravens aim
cravens aim
To make God's truth thy falsehood, His hollest
work thy shame?
When, all blood-quenched, from the torture the iron
was withdrawn,
How laughed their evil angel and baffled fools to
second

They change to wrong the duty which God hath written out
On the great heart of Humanity, too legible for doubt! They, the loathsome, moral lepers, blotched from foot-sole up to crown, Give to shame what God hath given unto honor and

why, that brand is highest honor!—than its traces never vet
Upon old armorial hatchments was a prouder blazon set;
And thy unborn generations, as they tread our rocky strand.
Shall tell with pride the story of their father's
Branded Hand!

As the Templar home was welcome, bearing back from Syrian wars

and powerful. Mr. Fuller mas also to a particular of patenting an invention by which the electric current carried over, a single wire can be divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of divided into a large number.

span, So we meet thee, so we greet thee, truest friend of God and man. He suffered for the ransom of the dear Redeemer's Thou for His living presence in the bound and bleeding slave;
He for a soil no longer by the feet of angels trod—
Thou for the true Shechinah, the present home of God!

For while the jurist, sitting with the slave-whip o'er him swung.

From the tortured truths of Freedom the lie of Slavery wrong.

And the solem priest to Moloch, on each Goddeserted shrine,

Broke the bondman's heart for bread, poured the bondman's blood for wine—

While the multitude in blindness to a far-off

while the multitude in blindness to a far-off Savior kneit.
And spurned the while the temple where a present Savior dwelt.
Thon beheld'st him in the task-field, in the prison-shadews dim.
And thy mercy to the bondman, it was mercy unto Him!

Then lift that manly right hand, bold plowman of of the wave!
Its branded palm shall prophesy "Salvation to the Slave!"
Hold up its fire-wrought language, that whose reads may feel
His heart swell strong within him, his sinews changed to steel.
Hold it up before our sunshine, up against our Northern air:
He! men of Massachusetts, for the love of Godlook there!
Take it henceforth for your standard, like the Bruce's neart of yore:
In the dark strife closing round ye, let that hand be seen before!

And the tyrants of the Slaveland shall tremble at that sign.
When it points its finger Southward along the Puritan line;
We to the State-gorged leeches and the Church's locust band,
When they look from Slavery's ramparts on the coming of that hand!

MRS. TILTON.

MRS. TILTON.

RICHMOND, Ill., May 3.—The weakest and the best, probably, of all the clique of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, the greatest sufferer among all parties, and the one least able to bear it, is Mrs Tilton. Let no woman conscious of any weakness open her lips against her; and let no man dare to do it. If she is guilty, I mean what I have written. Did not our Lord say to the woman, "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more"? The writer does not know, and has never seen. Mrs. T.; but she believes that sin no more"? The writer does not know, and has never seen. Mrs. T.: but she believes that, worn, weary, and stung by an unapproving conscience, she has at last, in self-defense, to be able to live at all, told the truth. The weakest of all the parties, the one whom the others most deeply implicated agreed in calling "a white soul," and all declared to be a good woman, was the one whose testimony was denied in court, and whom now all agree to condemn on the ground of masnity. She has denied her own statements; she has told different stories,—at one time favoring her husband, and at another her minister,—the man who, old enough to be her father, and who was her spiritual adviser, should have checked the first wrong impulse, and, from the very nature of the case, couldn't have helped knowing it.

Think what she has suffered. In the first place, she did not sin alone, but the anguish of conscience came in the solitude of her lonely hours. Then all the wrong she had done her husband, children, family, and friends, the Church of God, and her own sex, swept like an avaisanche over her soul, and made life more bitter than death. In these hours she would resolve to tell the truth, and leave the result with her God; but, when the others came about her with persuasive tongues and the blandishments of other days, her weary soul would lose its mooring on the rock, and float idly, wickedly, down the dark waste of waters. Who has not read and pitied the heroine in "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan"! The torn, distracted heart, bleeding for its love, did the very thing to lose all.

What has Mrs. Tilton now! Can one of us

heart, observed to lose all.

What has Mrs. Tilton now? Can one of us afford to add fuel to a fiame aircady consuming its victim? What would the world have? If Mrs. Tilton has been false, would they have her continue so? If she chooses to confess and her continue so? If she chooses to confess and her continue so?

"O Consistency, thou art a jewel"! There is no suffering comparable to that of an accusing conscience; 'tis hell begun in the sonl; and if poor Mrs. Tilton is already reaping the reward of her ill-doing, let her have the sympathy—or silence, at least—of her fellow-mortals who have never experienced her temptations. The opposite sex dislike strong-minded women; let them not taunt the weaker portion who love not wisely, but too well. Let Mrs. Tilton tell the truth now, and be forever silent hereafter. God in Heaven knows her heart; kind angels pity; let us not throw stones. "Vengeance is mine,—I'will repay, saith the Lord;" and, if our erring sister is making the confession unto

mine.—I will repay, saint the Lord; and, if our erring sister is making the confession nato salvation, lefuo man or woman dare to say, "Why do you so?" May the peace that passeth all understanding be the unhappy woman's portion; may she rest in her Savior's forgiveness, and in a consciousness of His love and accentance.

A WOMAN A WOMAN.

HE DIDN'T LIKE AIDA.

Some years ago, when Verdi's "Aida" was produced at Parma, a story, ben trovato, traveled over musical Europe, to the effect that a certain Signor Bertani, dwelling in Reggio, went wice to hear the opera, and, not liking it, sent n to the composer a bill of expenses amo in to the composer a bill of expenses amounting to 32 lire. Said Signor Bertani, in an accompanying letter, "I have arrived at this conclusion: "Aida' is an opera in which there is absolutely nothing to excite enthusiasm, and, but for spectacular effects, the public would not have heard it to the end. When it has filled the theatre two or three times it will be condemned to the dusty seclusion of the library. Picture to yourself, then, dear Signor Verdi, the regret which I feel in having wasted about 33 lire, and add thereto the aggravated circumstance that I am dependent on my family, and that the money troubles my rest like a frightful spectre. Wherefore I frankly address you in hope that you will send me the amount." The tale was duly laughed at, treated as a hoax, and forgotten; but it now appears to have had a foundation in fact. Verdi really received such a letter, and was so impressed by it that he wrote at once to his publisher, Ricordi, in Milan, asking him to pay the writer 37 lire 80 centisimi, adding, "You can imagine that to save this scion of a family from pursuing spectres I willingly grant his request." But the illustrious composer struck one item out of the bili, namely, this: "Detestable supper at the station,—two lire," which sum, multiplied by two for a second supper, when deducted from the total, reduced it to the amount named in his instructions. Signor Verdi did not see why he should pay for Signor Bertani's bad suppers, remarking, "He could eat when he reached home." Moreover, he made payment of any portion of the bill conditional upon receiving an engagement from Signor Bertani't bad suppers, emarking, and the could have a new work from his pen. Ricordi treated the matter as a boax, but, sure enough, to 32 lire. Said Signor Bertani, in an accompa

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

One of the New York papers savs that Mr. 1

B. Fuller, of Brooklyn, New York, has made

practicable the use of the electric light for il

luminating streets and public buildings. The

machine of Mr. Fuller generates electricity by

induction, by means of armatures, surrounded

with coils of wire, which are made to move rap

idly past powerful magnets. The currents pro-

duced are steady and constant, and the machine has been used successfully with the telegraph

has been used successfully with the telegraph. An electric lamp of very simple construction has also been patented by Mr. Fuller, which costs less than \$3 when completed. No clockwork machinery is employed to keep the carbon points in position, and the lamp will burn for hours without being touched. The effect of this invention is to lessen somewhat the intensity of the light, and to increase its volume. The light is softer but not less brilliant and powerful. Mr. Fuller has also ready for patenting an invention by which the electric current carried over a single wire can be divided into a large number of independent branches, each capable of supplying lamps of

over 100 lights of 100-candle power each, which

nay be placed in a circle of a mile from the ma-

may be placed in a circle of a mile from the machine, can be operated at an expense of thirty pounds of coal an hour to maintain steam power. There is no doubt that the electric light will, at no distant day, altogether supersede gas, both for public and private use. The electric light has been introduced successfully in many manufacturing establishments, among others in France, at the chocolate factories of M. Menier; the works at the large hotel now being built in Paris, Rue de Rivoli, where it is said to be of immense utility as allowing colors to be clearly distinguished, and not costing one-half of what gas did formerly."

ANOTHER SENATOR ON A DRUNK

Washington Letter to Burington (vl.) Free Press. Last night while riding on an F-street car,

your correspondent was edified by a conversa-

tion between a statesman and a car-driver. As the car passed the Ebbitt House it was boarded

MOTHER TO THE END.

Charleston (S. C.) News.

Early yesterday morning a gentleman up

town met a respectable-looking colored woman

trudging along with a large package on her

The song of the early gardener-Come into

In standing up for the right, it is sometimes

The Cincinnati Saturday Night thinks that

the paucity of jokes in England is explained by the fact that it takes 33 shillings to make a

The West intends to stick to "cow-butter." Butter," she savs, "to bear the ill; we have than fly to others that we know not of."—Worcester Press.

When a friend, towards the end of a public dinner, tells you "'tis n'goo thing ter lick snick-ers," you may take it as the voice of experience, and not mix liquors—at least for him.

The early strawberry at \$1 a quart puts on aristocratic airs, and looks with scorn and contempt upon hungry humanity. By July he will

A big toe-Seven barges. Made of awl-work-Shoes.

the garden mud.

from Signor Bertani that he would never again go to hear a new work from his pen. Ricordi treated the matter as a hoax, but, sure enough, Signor Bertani was found at the address named ready and willing to receive the money, which was handed over in return for the following declaration: "The undersigned acknowledges receiving from the maestro G. Verdi the sum of 27 lire 80 centismi by wav of reimbursing my traveling expenses to Parma for the purpose of hearing 'Aida,' the master considering it just that the amount should be restored to me, I not having found the opera to my taste. It is at the same time understood that I go to hear no more of the master's new works, or, at all events, that he will not be chargeable with my expenses, whatever my opinion of his music." And so the matter was amicably settled, leaving us in doubt which to admire more, Signor Verdi or Signor Bertani, of Reggio. disclosures falling so flat. The fact is, however, they disclose nothing that was not already known by everybody. The frauds they confess were all exposed a year and a half ago, and there is nothing new in the statement that McLin knew all about them at the time. If that worthy can sustain his intimations that Mr. Hayes also knew of the frauds when they were committed, he may add to our stock of information; but it is only in that respect that his suosequent statements can be expected to be of interest.—St. Louis Republican (Den.).

the inquiry extend to all the States. Let the country know by volumes of testimony how Mississippi would have voted but for organized violence. Let it be explained how the Republican vote in the colored counties of that State felt off from two, three, and four thousand in previous years to less than a score in some cases, and, in many instances, to less hundreds than there had previously been thousands. Extend the same inquiries to other Cotton States. Let the country understand the true inwardness of the Oregon intrigue and the sudden disappearance of Commissioner Davenport, who promised so much to prevent illegal voting in New York. A free and fair election in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina would have given the votes of all those States to Mr. Hayes. An honest vote in Connecticut and Indiana would, in all probability, have given those States to Mr. Hayes.—

Boston Journal (Rep.).

To conclude that the proposed foolish income tax is constitutional, because an income-tax has before existed, will not be safe. There were stretches of law in the War that would not be submitted to in peace, —such, for example, as making notes legal-tender for coin obligations, and laying a tax with intent to destroy the State bank circulation, and making trading in gold a crime. In its expiring days the income-tax was declared illegal as to all salaries of public officers, —State, county, and eity. If the principle upon which this decision was made were true, it would apply to all business corporations chartered by the several States. The income-tax is no excise, which the paver collects of the consumer, as in the case of tobacco and whisky. It is a direct tax on the results of land and labor, without recourse by the payer. It has all the elements and effects that make a direct tax. As such it must be apportioned among the States. As such it is grossly unequal in exempting incomes of \$2,000. The proposed tax is so impracticable, and unjust as to be idiotic. It would atterly break own in collection. But it would be contested at law, and would probably be found illegal. The odiousness and failure of the former tax will make it of no avail as a precedent. — Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

and they act accordingly. If we point out to them that millions have been spent on Northern rail-

this." Then to the driver: "Oh! you will know me; you will see me when you come to the Capitoi; you will find me on the floor; guess you will recognize my face,"—and getting off at the Arlington Hotel,—"Recognize my face, will you! Well, just take a keen look at these whiskers, you will recognize me again, I guess." tridging along with a large package on her head. Upon looking closely tae burden was found to consist of a city coffin, covered with an old black shawl. The women said that it contained the body of her child, which she was bearing to Potter's Field. She passed on with hardly a word, her mute, uncomplaining endur-ance being far more pathetic than tears and walling. The season for fine sunsets has not yet arrived, but we have noticed some very fine ontonsets in market.

Old Nebuchadnezzar was no lover of cardplaying. The good book says he came down flat-footed on "ail fours."

Why is it that a person, after reading the medical advertisements in a newspaper, involuntarily plances at the column of deaths!—Pack.

get down from his eminence and hide himself-between the strata of a 15-cent saleratus short-cake, and how! for a customer.—Puck.

N Norristown fisherman caught twenty-seven trout, some of them, he says, weighing over two pounds apiece. He would have caught more, but he is not a very good liar.—Norristown Herald.

Just back from a trip to Havre: "You will never catch me traveling by an excursion train again. Why, sir, at the station at Havre I lost my cane and my wife." Then, with his utterance choked by tears,—"A new cane, too." Order received by a rustic dentist, which says:
"My mouth is three inches across, five-eight inches threw the jaw. Sum humoky on the edge. Shaped like a hoss-shew, toe forrard. It you want me to be more partikler, I shall have to cum thar."

A new temperance song is called "To-night You've Been Drinking Again." If the first and third letters of the last word of the title had only been omitted, the name would be much more explicit. Now it deals only in "glitterng generalities."

Ing generalities."

An exchange newspaper says that "Spring poetry, as a rule, is not worth the paper on which it is written." This statement is grossly inaccarate. Spring poetry brings two cents a pound every time, just the same as the other contents of the basket.

contents of the basket.

In the old days when Ireland had a Parliament of her own, a member once enlivened debate by a sentence of which the following is a Bowdlerized version: "The house of the honorable member for County Donnelly," he cried, "are, and have ever been, political and personal hirelings, from the white-livered hound that is trimbling on the flure to the painted hag that is grinning in the gallery." After the duel some one asked the speaker bow he came to know that the sister of his adversary, the "hag" of the peroration, was to be present in the House. "Sure, I walked down with him, and he tould me himself," answered the orator.

CURRENT OPINION.

There is not half as much shooting done in the eastern counties of this State as people abroad may have been led to suppose. Men have been known before now to live for a whole year in some of the towns up there without being shot.—

Louisville-Courier-Journal (Dem.)

Uncle Dick Thompson is right. "The talk of fraud in no way touches the Presidential title." All the confessions of all the scoundrels in the South can't unseat R. B. Hayes, now that he holds the place, after the solemn formalities of the Electoral Commission. Only idiots look for a change.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

The scheming Republicans who expected the confession of McLin and Dennis to make a sensation, will doubtless be surprised to find these disclosures falling so flat. The fact is, however,

The Democratic party is powerful enough to secure this appropriation [for the Mississippi River] if Northern Democrats would do the fair thing by the South. The trouble is with them. thing by the South. The trouble is with them. Sam Cox leads a band of them who fight to the bitter end every measure that will benefit the South. They ask our support of measures in which they are interested, and it is always freely given; but, when the South asks the least bit of aid, these fellows give us advice ad nauseam. In our opinion, we should cease to co-operate with these fellows in their measures, if something is not done at this session for us. We want a Southern Transcontinental Railway, and we want some steps taken toward the protection of the alluvion of the Mississippi River. Let us make an issue with the Northern Democrats on these questions. We have the power, and the time has arrived for us to use it.—Vickburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

If the Southern elections are to be investigated.

If the Southern elections are to be investigated—if the old scandals and charges of the cam-paign of 1876 are to be revived—by all means let the inquiry extend to all the States. Let the

To conclude that the proposed foolish in-

The Northern Democrats seem to think that they have a bill of sale of the whole South, ways. rivers, harbors, etc., and insist that the smallest justice requires that the South should be given enough at least to develop a little of her wealth, they give us a huge dish of bosh about the grand old doctrine, and old us beware lest we injure the party. We are growing weary of this. We are beginning to ask ourselves what would be the effect if five or six Southern States should take it into their heads to cast their Presidential Electoral votes in 1880 where they would do the most good. Many conservative, earnest Republicians actually seem more favorable to Southern development than do some of the Northern Democrats. It may be necessary for the South to reflect a little if the Democrats of this Congress continue to give us a stone when we ask for broad,—persist in treating us with barefaced injustice when we ask only a mite as compared to what the North has received. We are aware that they consider us bound to their charlot wheels, and that they have already calculated upon the "Solid South" for 1880. We warn them that the South can and will break any bonds that binds her to men who, while claiming to treat her justly, deny to her everything but advice.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Den.).

The once proud State of Virginia, "moth-

The once proud State of Virginia, " mother of States and of statesmen," stands to-day in the cringing attitude of a mendicant, asking its creditors to take one-half what is due them. The creditors to take one-half what is due them. The Babcock-Fowler Funding act offers to the bond-holders a new set of obligations, with fifty years to run, and 3 per cent interest for eighteen years, and 4 per cent for the rest of the term, to take the place of the Gree cent thirty-four year bonds issued under the Funding act of 1871. The value of such long-time bonds is almost wholly in the interest, and the market price is determined thereby. Consequently, this proposition is equivalent to begging off from half the amount of the State debts. The Governor has by proctamation officially presented this mendicant offer to the creditors, and it is for them to accept it or take the chance of being swindled in the future. Even if they accept it, they will not feel secure from swinding, for they cannot know what a State that has taken leave of her sense of honor may propose to do next. They will probably, therefore, take the chance with their diper cent bonds not yet repudiated. But the cry of the repudiators is by no means husbed. They do not expect or wish the offer of the Funding act to be accepted, and are threatening to carry the "debt questions. What good if will do there it is nard to see, but it is very easy to understand how State repudiators will deal with the national honor, if the opportunity is given them. The oid party lines seem to be flown in Virginia, and the people are divided into "readjusters" and "runders;" in other words, into partial repudiators and nor-repudiators. This is the state of Virginia, that used to hold her heal so brit and take such pride in her history and ser honor!—New York Times (Rep.).

The reimposition of the income tax, which Babcock-Fowler Funding act offers to the bond

The reimposition of the income tax, which the House Committee on Ways and Means has decided to recommend, would be bad enough under any circumstances; but recommended, as it is to be, for the purpose of reducing the tax on tobacco and cigars, it is simply monstrous. There is no occasion for reducing the tax on tobacco, and no such demand for such reduction as is really entitled to consideration. The pretense that the tax is paid by the West and South, and that those sections are to be benefited, is flimsy in the extreme. The tax is paid, like every tax upon articles of consumption, by the consumer, and, as the consumers are quite as numerous in proportion to the population at the East as at the West or South, the first-named section has precisely the same interest in the matter that the other two have,

and bears its share of the burden just as sertainly as does either of the others. The pretense that the planter is to be benefited, is equally groundless. He pays no portion of the tax. He might be benefited by the complete removal of the tax. If that step would increase consumption, as is very possible; but a mere reduction of the tax by 35 per cent. or even by 50, will not benefit him a particle. The only persons who can possibly be benefited by the proposed reduction—creept the consumers, who make no combisint, and ought not to, the article consumed being a luxury—are the small manufacturer, whose limited capital makes the purchase of stamps in large quantities exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. This class is, of course, entitled to consideration, and, if there were no other way of remedying the equality between them and the heavier manufacturers than reduction of the tax, that remedy might be worth consideration. But it cannot be that there is no other remedy. A Committee of the House with any ingenuity whatever would find a dozen remedies before resorting to one so radical as that proposed. And, even if the reduction of the tobacco tax were necessary or justifiable, the reimposition of the income-tax would still be a grave mistake. Unless it is to be paid mith more freely and honestly than it was during the War, there will not be half enough realized from it to make up for the reduction on tobacco. And it will not be paid with anything like the freedom or honesty of the war-tax. The spirit of economy which is abroad could not ask for a more congenial field of operations than a tax on incomes. Men who economize nowhere else will economize in respect to the tax. The decents, the oncealments, the frands, the perjuries, with which everybody became familiar during the obnoxious career of the old law, will be increased an hundredfold should a new law be passed. The tempation, owing to the stringency of the times, will be stronger than it was during the income-tax. It is unequal in its operations, and thor

Daring Death for a Bet.

Indianapolis Journal.

A South Bend young lad, 10 or 11 years of age, boasted to a comrade that he could make the switch engine that was coming toward them stop. His bet was taken, and he stepped on the track in front of the engine and commenced looking down the track. The engineer whistled, rang the bell, and finally stopped the engine within about two feet of the young scamp. The boy was kicked off the track by one of the train men.

A CONSTANT COUGH, with Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all be-token Lungs more or less serfously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. avoided or palliated.

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and is in an elegant neurapperson.
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FOR SALE-\$3,000—TERMS EASY-1240 PRAIRIEav., 6-room dwelling, barn, and lot 37x180 feet,
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\$3,100—two stores and lot 30x180 (clear) on Lake-st.
\$43,100—two stores and lot 30x180 (clear) on Lake-st.
between Haisted and Despitation of the common state of the city. Street paved, gas, water, and sewer. It is the greatest bargain now offered in real estate.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT

market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALR—\$12 PER ACRE—1 SECTION OF FIRST—
Class land, 5 miles from St. Mary's, in Iroque's
County, Ill., Sec. 23, 7, 28, R. 11, west; this land, 60
acres good timber, 80 acres improved, and there is not
an acre of swamp land in it; it is the very best of farm
land; I would exchange it at \$10 per acree where the
land; I would exchange it at \$10 per acree of farm
land; I would exchange it at \$10 per acree of farm
obouse, good barns, and granary; handsome lake adjouning the farm of 12 acree, all under fence, and is one
of the best pieces of land in the county.
\$30 per acree -65 acre farm, good framed dwelling or
7 rooms, good orchard, all under fence, 40 acres under
cultivation, one mile southeast of Sag Station, on the
Alton & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles south of Chicago.
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cultivation, new framed dwelling, 2,000 young trees
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17 B. BOYD. Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-IOWA LAND-WILL PAY CASH Must be cheap. Address Drawer 153, P. O. Des Moines, Ia.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A LL THE LATE STYLES BUGGIES AND PHAE-tons from Seabrook & Smith and Hooker & Co., New Haven. This is the best work sold in Chicago, and is fully warranted. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wa-bash-av.

I AM SELLING SOME FINE NEW AND SECOND-hand buggles, placeons, and road wagons for each value. All of fine stock. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 733 State-st. WE HAVE IN STOCK AND FINISHING A FULL savortment of our unequaled business and pleasure buggles; also rockaway, broughain, coupes, light carriages, and pheeton. Concord express wagons, trucks, etc., at most resonable prices, and invite inspection. PENNOYER & CO., 390 and 396 Wahsshav.

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Washington-st.

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LOST AND FOUND. POUND—A POCKET-BOOK. NEAR CORNER OF State and Washington-sts. Owner can have it by proving property. Call at 12 Lake-st.

Lost—ON TUESDAY, BLACK AND TAN DOG. answering to name of "Fritz," with blue ribbon on neck; return to 114 N. Clark-st., up-stairs, and receive liberal roward.

A GENTS WANTED-TRAS-THE CHOICEST the world-Importers stable article-pleases even body-frade prices-Largest Company in Americanstanally increasing-Agents wanted everywhere best inducements-don't waste time-send for Circuit to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original America Co., 43 Vesey-st., N. Y. P.-O. Box 1-27.

Haie soliding, 200-20 kandopa, over sections of soliding.

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WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS THOROUGHLY EX-perienced traveling tes salesman: none other will apply. SATES, THOMPSON & CO., 54 and 46 South Water-st. WANTED-A LIVE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN the United States to inapplacture and and ple article just patented. Exclusive right geral terms; large profits; amai capital. E. Mosicaro, 12.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT 14
South Water-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MARRIEI
man; have been 5 years in banks in lows, 2 years it
wholesale grocery. References furnished. Address R.
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The descend work in private interican family; sood reference. Call at 400 East Dision-st., up-stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMANGIRL FOR general housework in a small family. 230 Ohio-st.

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TO REAT-HOUSES. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME. Strain and all modern in provenents. Nos. 577 and 579 West Adams-st; will be put in thorough good repair. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT-VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY.

fine new marble front house 213 Ashiand-av.; gas
fatures, furnace, and range. Inquire at 135 South
Clark-st. TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH, S-STORY BRICK house nos West Polk-st.; \$12. 2-story brick, 424 lrving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house, 38 Harvard-st. \$7, first floor 1149 West Taylor-st. \$200 per year, 2-story brick, Grenshaw-st., near Western av. Inquire 335 Western av.

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WALLER, 142 Dearborn-8;

O RENT-1121 PRAIGIE-AV., 2-STORY AND

Sesement swell brick front, with furnace and gas
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\$30 to \$35 per month; choice houses very low.
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TO RENT-MY LARGE ELEGANT BRICK AND stone dry goods store, 100 feet deep, with basement same size, situated on the corner of State and Bridge-six; the central and best stand in the city; formerly occupied by Hullston, and lately by Bently & Son. Address BRAJA AIN BROWN, P. O. BOx SS, Beloit, Wis. TO RENT-FOR WHOLESALE BUSINESS, FOR one or a term of years, the 3 story and basement brick building 274 south Water at, ; will be altered to suit tenant. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

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TO RENT-DOCK. CORNER OF POLK-ST. AND Fitth-av., 200x400 feet. H. A. GOODRICH. 78

TO RENT-DOCK CORNER BEACH AND POLKSta., 200x350, with brick office, barn, slieds, railroad-tracks, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 50 Laballe-st.

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-TRE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of 206 State-st., suitable for light manufacturing business, with use of elevator; a desirable location for printing-office. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearbornst., Room I.

TO RENT-LARGE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, corner Clinton and Dekoven-sta., saltable for fine carpeater shop or furniture. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 00 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO REST-A HOUSE OF FIVE TO seven rooms in vicinity of Jefferson Park. Address FO(EIRS, 22 and 24 East Adams-st. Give description and price. BOARDING AND LODGING.

Brown's Hotela.

Drown's Hotela. 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED browns, with board, 25, 48, 55, 50 per week; without board, 25 and 25, 50; day board, 25, 30; loaging, 50c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 356, AND 257 beard and room, per day, 31, 50 to \$2; per week, 58, 57 and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Isooms and S. Established 1834 C Money to loan on watenes, diamonds, and valuable of every description as GOLDBMID'S Loan and Rullio Office (licensed), 90 East Madison-st. Established 1895 NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting room of the Tribune Company. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGE of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD W. always bring good prices. Before you sell your ry see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-su. SMITH'S CHEAP BOOKSTORK, 123 DEARB is the place to get the highest price for your ries or small lots of books.

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Men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptle
stended to. JUNAS GELDER, 308 State-10.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engage ent of J. Z. Little. "Roving Jack." Haverly's Theatre.

New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite new City-Rall. Variety

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks wer steady, at 991 in gold and silver.

Count Schouvalors, the Russian Ambas-sador at London, has suddenly departed for St. Petersburg, and the newsgatherers are at a loss to determine the correct significance of the circumstance.

Among the freightage of the first trip of the new steamer just launched by John Roach for his Brazilian line is an article that will prove of extraordinary interest to Dom Pedro-one of Edison's phonographs, ready charged with an address of compliment and congratulation from the shipbuilder to his

Nothing further or more definite concern ing the rumored preparation for a Fenian invasion of Canada has been learned in Buffalo, nor has the Government at Washington received any communication on the sub-ject, which it would be very certain to do if the Dominion Government were at all exercised about it. If such a movement is on foot, the lunaties mixed up in it have been remarkably sly in their preparations for a summer campaign over the border. It will probably be found that there is no immediate

lay in Chicago was unproductive of g new or sensational among the s, who held several meetings and ned to numerous speeches of the usual cramped style of oratory. The speakers la-bor under the serious difficulty of having nothing to say that they have not said over and over again, and of being unable to propose any new measures looking to the on which all profess to have in view. In other cities the same willingness exists upon the part of the Communists that the impression of something mysterious and formidable affoat should prevail, accompanied by the same unwillingness to e upon any but peaceful undertakings.

After a period of delay that seemed to sug standing and complication the Turks have begun to carry out that portion of the San Stofano Treaty providing of the Bulgarian and Armenian fortresses The first post evacuated was in the vicinity ond, and it is presumed that all the fortified points in that portion of Asiatic Turkey will be immediately dismantled and abandoned. Russia had begun to get impatient at the manifest reuctance of the Turks to withdraw from the two celebrated strongholds of the quadrilateral, Shumla and Varna, but it appears that a satisfactory arrangement has been effected between Gen. Todleben and Savyer Pasha, whereby the time for the evacuation of these fortresses has been extended six days.

It is now believed that the Electoral in vestigation question will be brought up in the House to-morrow in the form of a resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, though the exact scope and ultimate aim of the inquiry has not yet beer divulged by those of the TILDEN Democrats who have the matter in charge. If the plution shall be brought up in this way the Republicans can postpone its tion until they have had an opportunity to formulate a policy in reference to the question, and there is hardly a doubt that their policy will be to demand that the investigation business be conducted on the wholesale plan, and not restricted to the single State of Florida. It will be remembered that the Senate has the power to exercise a check on the action of the House, having also control of the BLAIR resolution, upon which it can report a scheme for investige tion without reference to the limits which the House may undertake to impose.

From the statement in our Washington hes of the circumstances which led to the demand upon Gen. WEITZEL for the nation of the Revenue-Collectorship at nati, it would appear that a new deal nd was considered necessary in order to prepare the way for certain measures cal reform such as Secretary BRISrow instituted in Chicago and St. Louis. t to put too fine a point upon it, the existmore than suspected in Washington, and, since the inference was inevitable that the revenue frauds were perpetrated by nnivance of Government employes, ough investigation became necessary, and this, it was thought, could not be had thout first reorganizing the Collector's fice. The only imputation resting upon or WEITZEL touches the question of al integrity. The case seems to be here a change is necessary for the good of the service." When the settom facts in the Cincinnati whisky busihers are brought to the surface, there will His dis

getting at the true reason why whisky can be sold in that city for less than the c production with the Government tax added
—a puzzle that has bothered Chicago distillers for some time past.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTROVERSY. The latest advices from Washington cate that powerful influences are at work among the Democrats to defeat BLAIR's efforts at reopening the Presidential controversy.

The Florida "confessions" were undoubtedly procured at the instance of the Tuber wing of the Democratic party, assisted by the malcontents of the Republican party, led by CONKLING and BUTLER. Any invest gation growing out of the Florida case would have for its object the unseating of HAYES and the seating of TILDEN, as these two events alone would satisfy the two elements that have incited the revival of the dispute. But the majority of the Democrats are indisposed to gratify the spleen of the CONKLING faction and carry the burden of TILDEN. The better men in the party are averse to any reopening of the case, because it would be hurtful to the material interests of the coun-The anti-Tilden men-a numerous faction-are opposed to a revolution which would only result in the personal preferment of a man who has forfeited their respect and confidence. The conservative ocrats of the South are not willing that? Haves shall be made a martyr to his own good faith toward the South in carrying ou the policy to which he was pledged. These three classes compose a vast majority of the Democratic party, and it will be great folly for the scheming politicians to ignore their wise counsels.

An investigation into the Florida election by reason of the recent confessions, could only result in a broad and searching canvass of the entire Presidential election. It could not stop with Florida. If the Democrats were able to make out an ex-parte case with the aid of the miserable tools that have recently been employed, the Republicans would demand the right to go into the merits of the controversy, and include not merely Florida, but Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Oregon. Such a demand could not be resisted by the Demo crats, for resistance would be tantamount confession that they had organized a conspiracy to grab the Presidential office. An investigation embracing these six States would occupy pretty much all the remainder of the Presidential term, and it is very doubtful whether it would result in credit or gain for the Democratic party. It would not be difficult, under the assured protection of the National Government, to show Democratic frauds in the Southern States that would completely overshadow the frauds alleged against the Republicans. In Mississippi and Alabama, the Democratic policy of intimidation amounted to the wholesale disfranchisement of the colored voters. Threats. whippings, all manner of personal violence, murders even, the discharge from employment of all colored men who would not vote the Democratic ticket or remain away from the polls, the terrorizing of voters en masse by bands of armed men scouring the country,every kind and degree of "bulldozing would be proved up against the Democrat

in five of these States. It is probable that such a showing of these facts would be made as to convince all reasonable men that the Republican State tickets, as well as the Electoral tickets, were lawfully elected in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and that Alabama and Mississippi were snatched from the Republicans by practices that ought to damn the Democratic party forever.

tempt at investigation will no doubt exercise a salutary restraint upon Democratic politicions who keep their wits about them. But. even if the Democrats were willing to risk such an exposure, and if they were satisfied that they could prevail for the time-being by a misuse of their power in Congress, their road to the White House would be a long, circuitous, and weary way. Haves, having been seated under the forms of law, cannot be unceremoniously ordered to leave and give up his place to TILDEN. It would be equally necessary to employ the forms of law to secure the desired change. We do not know how Congress could get rid of HAYES and WHEELER, after having declared them President and Vice-President for the term, except by impeachment. Even if this process were successful, Mr. Tilden would not yet be President. The presiding officer of the Senate, elected by that body, would become President pending a popular election that would need to be called. Mr. TILDEN might or might not be nominated by the Democrats, and might or might not be elected, even if nominated. In the meantime the whole country would suffer from the excitement of the contest in Congress first, and a Presidential election afterwards. There certainly cannot be so little sense and patrotism in the Democratic party as to deliberately risk these national dangers that are inseparable from an attempt to remove HAYES. Many Republicans proposed during the controversy preceding Haves' inauguration to hold the election over again in the five States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida under auspices that would insure a fair, full, free, and honest vote, but the Democrats would not fisten to it. They preferred the settlement by Commission, confirmed by Congress, and they should in all honor and decency abide by the result.

A REFORMER'S IDEA OF REFORM. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, is the author of an article entitled "The Irrepressible Conflict Undecided," in the current number of the North American Review. Why it should have this title in preference to any other, or why it should have been written at all, we have been unable to discover. It is an airing of the Senator's opinions of several important public questions; but the opinions are flippant, shallow, and self-sufficient, and the expression of them cannot increase his personal reputation or influence. From a literary point of view the article is below the standard of ment which a periodical like the North American ought to maintain. It is diffuse and rambling; abounds in trite and obscure comparisons, and exhibits a logic not used by statesmen. In the courts which Mr. Camenon lately frequented such an

North American it is an advertisement of in-The topics touched by Mr. CAMERON in the compass of twenty pages are the control of the Democratic party by the South, the unfitness of the Southern whites to rule their section, the conflict of capital and tehfulness and efficiency, and not his taxation of land in the South, the want of popular education at the South, and Civil-Serbe treated by a competent writer in less than the space Mr. Cameron has used for all. are brought to the surface, there will His discussion of Civil-Service reform is the ably be less difficulty than heretofore in best illustration of his method, and an ex-

argument would bring him no credit; in the

mination of it will serve for all. It has no he argument, but is injected into the midst of it as a confidential "aside," occupying bout three pages. In this brief space Mr. CAMERON manages to pronounce Civil-Service reform "a cant shibboleth," "a mere patent medicine," and "an invisible, mysterious, and intangible issue." He says that competitive examinations would be "mere ests of memory"; that "the Civil-Service reform panacea is literary quackery," and the charge of political corruption "ignorant slander." He quotes with approval the nine, once Senator from Pennsylvania,"—the ncient Simon Cameron, -who condemned the d-d literary fellers" for interfering in colitics. The Wisconsin Senator proceeds to say: "Every inventor, even of a mousetrap, can secure through national legislation and international treaties protection for his mechanical skill in almost every civilized nation. Yet Mr. Longfellow, and Mr. EMERSON, and all the illustrious authors of the land, cannot protect their productions one mile beyond the limits of the country Are men who do not know how to protec themselves fit teachers of practical state manship?" There is no refuting seriously rguments of this description, which depe u pon want of comprehension for their origin. If it is true that the inventors of nouse-traps protect themselves, and that practical knowledge of "statesmanship" is comoted by practical ignorance of everything else, there may be force in what Mr. CAMERON says. On any other hypothesis, he shows himself incompetent to express an in-

elligent opinion of the subject. Mr. Cameron has some reason to condemn iterary ability, as he possesses little him self; but he goes too far in assuming that he is a " practical statesman." If he were, he would remember that the Civil-Service reform policy which he now derides and scouts was approved by the Cincinnati Republican National Convention. He is under special obligation to remember this, because he was a professed reformer. He displaced a man everywhere acknowledged to be vastly his superior, intellectually, because that man had scouted reform just as Cam-ERON is now doing. When he places himself on MATT CARPENTER'S platform he leaves no choice between himself and CARPENTER, except for the difference in ability between the two men; and in this respect Carrenter has an enormous advantage over him. If the remedy for "incompetent government" lies, as Mr. CAMERON says, it loes, "in electing able men only," he will not be likely to serve another term in the country.

When Mr. CAMERON says that "competitive xaminations are the ruin of Civil-Service reorm," and that they "are mere tests of nemory," he shows a total misconception and ignorance of the subject. Examinations ard chiefly intended to insure fitness in the 'cadets" admitted to the lowest places in the service. Promotions are to depend upon capacity, ability, and fidelity in service. If the examinations for admission were, as he says, "mere tests of memory," they might still be a good indication of capacity. Memory is the faculty by which knowledge s stored up and made available. An applicant for office who has not the memory t recall the proper way of spelling words, of construing and composing sentences, and for gets the facts of arithmetic, geography, and the natural sciences, had better give way to another applicant better equipped. But Mr. CAMERON is again consistent in despising memory. He has shown himself to be posstarted in political life as a "reformer," and ended as a defender of the spoils "machine

system,"-all in eighteen months. REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW. The desirability of a National Bankrupt lav universally conceded. Such a law seems to be a necessary part of commercial trading Such laws exist almost in every country A Bankrupt law and a Bankrupt Court are permanent institutions in Great Britain, and there is no trouble whatever, and the operations of the Bankrupt Court are as regular as are those of any other English court; the proceedings are as well defined both in cases of voluntary as well as involuntary bankruptcy as are the proceedings in the courts of probate or courts of equity. Bankruptcy, however, in England involves such a rigid investigation that it is as dangerous to attempt a fraudulent bankruptcy as it is to attempt any other fraud, and the abuses which have attended all our Bankrupt laws are not known in England. One reason for this is the difference in the aims of legislation in the two countries. In the United States one of the principal items of interest in the Bankrupt law is the number of offices created, and the fees and profits of these offices; and the greatest opposition to the repeal of the law is due to the fact that it will abolish various fat offices and deprive many persons of large official incomes. Nothing is so difficult in the United States as to abolish a fat office or re duce salaries or fees; any such attempt is resented as an interference with the vested rights of officeholders, which vested rights form too often the fundamental principle of

our political machine. While it is conceded that there ought to be a National Bankrupt law, such laws have in all instances in this country broken down under the weight of their own profligacy. It is recognized that there should be some legal provision whereby an unfortunate debtor should, upon handing over to his creditors all his property, be released and permitted to begin life anew; but our law oes not provide the means of enforcing an honest surrender of the debtor's property for the benefit of his creditors. It is notorious that an honest surrender of property is exceptional, and too often only when that property has been reduced to a nominal sum. It is equally notorious that debtors find it so easy to go through the Bankrupt Court that they do not hesitate to put their reditors at defiance. The dividends of Bankrupt Courts are hardly worth the cost of collecting them. This being known to both creditors and debtors, the Bankrupt aw becomes a power under which the most laring frauds are perpetrated. Thus a lebtor, without regard to his actual circumstances, but able to pay 75 cents on the dollar n each, notifies his creditors that he is inolvent, but for a release will pay them 5, 10, or 20 cents on the dollar of their claims; that, f they refuse this offer, then he will go into bankruptcy, and the sum he has offered will be consumed in the costs of the proceedings. What are the creditors, living in all parts of the country, to do? They may be morally cartain that the man is acting dishonestly, but they know he has them at a disadvantage. nd that of course he is prepared to swee himself through, and they are compelled to take whatever he offers, certain that out of

the Bankrupt Court there will be no dividend.

fords dishonest debtors the means of ridding themselves of all their debts without any more than a weak pretense of surrendering their property, but it furnishes them the means of compelling compositions on the part of creditors on whatever terms are offered. To those outside of commercial circles it would be surprising to know how largely this practice has grown up. It does not involve the discredit of public bankruptcy; it is throat-cutting, savagely and artistically performed, but in private There is no record of bankruptcy or of any other kind to tell the story of how the successful prosperous, and wealthy dealer sponged out most of his indebtedness on his sto of goods by dividing 25 or 40 cents on the dollar among those of whom he had bought the goods. It is not only the frauds and dishonesty actually perpetrated under the law itself, but the frauds outside of the law, which the law renders possible, that have created the general demand for the repeal of the law. It is destructive of honest trading; it not only plunders creditors but it gives dishonest merchants destructive advantages over hon est men: the dealer who pays for his goods at 25 or even 40 cents on the dollar can read ily stamp out all competition on the part of those who pay the full cost of their stocks Another, and a most serious evil, is the demoralization it produces. The man who pays his debts with 50 cents on the dollar ever wants to pay any more; and when men who make these dishonest settlements can go on in business and get fresh credit, it is a strong hint to all others to go and do

In England bankruptey is a judicial inquiry; in this country it is a question of fees. In England the Court's business is to enforce justice and honesty between parties : in this country it is the practice of the officers and lawyers to absorb the estate. The cost of the proceeding is outrageous. Each case of bankruptcy has to pay toll to a Clerk, Marshal, Register, and Assignee, besides, generally, two fatly-feed attorneys. The estate pays all the expenses, except the applicant has to pay in advance a certain sum for fees, no matter whether there be any estate or not. In a recent case in this city, the only assets the bankrupt had was some household furniture, and in order to be able to file the application he executed a chattel mortgage on the furniture to get the money to pay his initiation fee. For these and other similar reasons the repeal of the law, in the belief that it will not be effectually amended, is strongly urged by every honest and solvent merchant, and trader, and banker in the

THE VINDICATION OF SAMSON GOLIATE The man of whom we write is Samson GOLIATH, not the giant who reveled in DELILAH's charms, nor the other giant whom David slew, nor yet the Kentucky giant, but a colored man, late a member of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Col. ored Regiment, who at this late day has come before the United States Senate to establish his soldierly reputation and clean off the aspersions cast upon him by courtmartial. Although only a private, he has made his way into the Senate of the United States, secured a hearing, obtained the reversion of the findings of the court-martial. goes upon the records of the country as the hero of a bill and special report, and in private life resumes his reputation as one of

the colored troops who fought nobly. This colored soldier, who is "a biger man" complished in his wrestle with a courtartial, is not only a colored man, but was a In a moment of patriotic fervor he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. While on a propeller going from Jacksonville, Fla., to Hilton Head, S. C., there was a slight disturbance after taps from which date the troubles of Samson Gollath. Samson and JOHN SYLVESTER, his partner, were lying together in the hold. It was an uncomfortable place, and it is little wonder that it engendered feelings of discontent in the minds of the two dusky patriots, but, over and above this, John Sylvesten was hungry, and, being hungry, he lifted up his voice and howled, and in various other demon strative ways sought to impress whom it might concern that it was his duty to feed him. The officer on duty, Lieut. Bean, hearing the disturbance, went into the hold, and, with that peculiar gift of making mistakes which characterized so many petty officers of the volunteer army, pitched upon Samson Go-LIATH and charged him with the noise. To the utter disgrace of John Sylvester be it said that he kept still and allowed his companion to suffer the obloquy of the charge, with all that it subsequently implied. SAMson Gollath, however, being a rude, uncultivated child of nature, and not knowing it was his duty to submit to anything his superior officers might hesp upon him, did not display that spirit of Christian meekness which Lieut. BEAN had expected of him, and vehemently, and even obstreperously, and with a display of angry passions, denied the charge. Of course, any white soldier would have done the same if he had had any spirit, but, being only a negro, of course it was assumed by the officer on duty that he had no right to deny anything, however much he might believe his personal rights were invaded. Samson Goliath howled his denials as vigorously as John Sylvester had howled for his dinner, and the guards finally arrested him and he was tied to the mast Then the whole company raised a row and cut him loose, having the same crude ideas of justice and the same ridiculous notion that Samson Goliath ought not to be punished, having done nothing. He remained on deck all night, and the next morning Lieut. Bean came to him and told him that

due or to become due, and then to be dis-

was released and dishonorably discharged

before he had served the full time specified

Even had Samson Goliate been guilty of

everything charged against him, this sentence

would have been inexensably harsh, but that

t should have been inflicted upon him mere-

ment as the Patent-Office itself. if he would get down on his knees and beg parlon he would release him from arrest and send him to his company. Samson Go. LIATH, however, was still refractory. Having done nothing which required a pardon, he could not see the consistency of going down on his knees. Of course, being nothing but a "nigger." he ought to have seen it, but he didn't, and thus fresh troubles occurred to him. He was brought before a courtmartial, and, not knowing what court-martial was, his persecutors had it all their own way. They found him guilty, and he was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for the remainder of his term of enlistment, to forfeit all pay and allowances then

Thus a single institution of this kind would honorably discharged from the service of the the Talmud: "A single light answers as well United States. Under this sentence he was for a hundred men as for one"; for, while the sent to Fort Clinch, Florida, in September, number of students capable of being acc 1864, to serve out his sentence, but his regidated would be vast, the influence of the school ment having been mustered out of service he would by no means be confined alone to those receiving its immediate benefits, but it would e a fountain-head of learning whence countless small streams would creep through the

It is believed that an institution of this kind would make the Capital of the nation a grand focus of scientific and polite knowledge, a gathly because John Sylvesten was hungry, was | ering-place for the learned, and a centre of sci-

ence and art, such as Paris is to-day. an outrage. The Committee to whom his more, by furnishing a store of exact technical knowledge, and a supply of accurately skilled labor, it would produce the best effects in the country at large, and thus convey most salutary and beneficent results to the people; for, bepetition was referred took the same view of his case, and the Senate of the United States has stamped its condemnation upon his shoulder-strapped superiors by ordering "that the sentence of the General sides the general dissemination of that clear and incontrovertible information,—that knowledge which feeds the lamp of reason and makes a Court-Martial in the case of Samson GOLIATH, late private Company A, Fifty-fifth Massa chusetts Volunteers, colored, promulgated in General Orders No. 136 of Sept. 19, 1864. great people mighty,-there would be as direct nent of the mineral wealth of America which Headquarters Department of the South, be accurate scientific knowledge insures; the set aside; and that the order or discharge dishonorably discharging him from the army edge, the parent of willingness and vigor be revoked; and that the Secretary of War be directed to grant him an honorable dis beyond mere surmise will give; the system and satisfaction in farming which treatment of the charge, to bear date as of the date of said subject scientifically and as a regular technical dishonorable discharge." Thus justice, slow trade or industry will engender; and a certain but sure, has been done to Samson GOLIATH. ty in architectural and engineering construc-tion which will place the stability and safety of and the record of the present Congress is edifices, of railway embankments, railway bridges, and bridges generally, of dams and of marked by at least one act of grace, mercy,

machinery, beyond the field of mere experi-

that the structure is improper may be (as it so

wide-spread disaster.

To these may be added the obvious effects

requently has been in the past), death and

which such an institution would produce upon

the Civil Service, by preparing fit candidates

officials on whose part special knowledge is es

The good advice of the First NaPOLEON on

at the town-pump might be recalled at the pres

ent time, apropos of the strife between Prince

Napoleon and the ex-Empress, were it not for

the fact that they are partisans of ideas so

diametrically opposed to each other and such

envenomed antagonists that propriety will not

for an instant be regarded if there is a possibil-

ity of doing injury to the opponent. Prince NAPOLEON, it must be said, had a very clear

idea of the imminent peril in which the Empire was in 1870,—witness the letter he wrote to

Franco-Prussian war broke out. It is also certain that his cousin, the Emperor, employed

cent article, declared that only the clerical

influences brought to bear on his cousin's mind,

which was always wavering, induced the delay

in forming a triple alliance by which Italy and

Austria would have been brought to the aid of

France, and Alsace and Lorraiue saved, the

general impression was that "Plon-Plon" spoke

of Foreign Affairs at the time, the Duke de

GRAMONT, will not materially change this im-

pression, though the Duke delares that the

whole delay arose from the tampering with the

emporal power and the Papal territory for his

ather-in-law, VICTOR EMMANUEL. The salient

point of the whole discussion, however, is the

fact that but for some mysterious tampering

with the treaty, which caused a week or

fermany would have found herself con

routed in 1870 by Italy, which was pre

Bavaria, and by Austria, which would have

alled out her whole forces in Bohemia. The

treaty was drafted and ready for signature when

Weissembourg, and showed astonished Europe

that the Grand Army was a sham. Only four

Austria, had concluded a treaty with Italy.

years before, BISMARCK, on going to war with

which let VICTOR EMMANUEL loose on the

Austrians, creating an effective diversion, and

was only eleven years since France and Italy

had fought Austria. So little had "gratitude" on the part of Italy, or "resentment" on the

part of Austria, to do with their policy when

practical advantages were promised! One point will, however, strike the reader of these

articles. Neither in the Prince's article nor in

the Duke's is there any evidence of any attempt

by BISMARCK'S agents at Vienna or Florence to

statesman must have known of their progress.

Was there behind it all a secret treaty with

Russia, and did Germany go to war expecting a

general European conflagration, or was she only

onfident that there would be a duel where no

The obituary list for April, both in the num-

ber and consequence of the names upon it, fell far below that for its two predecessors this year.

of Cardinal Guiseppe BERARDI, and Bishop

gland, the famous missionary Bishop of New

Zealand, and muscular Christian; of Prince Lu-

CIEN MURAT, the last surviving son of NAPO-

LEON's beau sabreur, the King of Naples; the

Earl of LEITRIM, so tragically slain by his ter

ants; of Gen. JOHN LORIS MELIKOFF, the Rus

sian hero of Armenia (though other dispatches have since declared that he was living), and of

Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN, a gallant cavalryman

M. DE LOMENIE, a member of the French

Academy, and of Don Jose AMADOR DI

statesmen, of MARTIN DE HERRERA, of Spain

and, among domestic statesmen, of WILLIAM

M. Tweed and his intimate friend, E. Dela-

FIELD SMITH (who died on the same day), and

Jersey; among members of the liberal profes

sions, of ex-Chief Justice Grorge Tyler

BIGELOW, of Massachusetts, and Dr. Francis GURNEY SMITH, of Philadelphia; while of men

istinguished in other walks of life who passed

away in April, 1878, may be mentioned William S. Orton, President of the Western Union

Telegraph Company; the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, who did so much for the navigation

of the canals and the St. Lawrence; the Hon.

WILLARD C. FLAGG, of this State, and G. W.

BLUNT, the eccentric Pilot Commissioner of

New York, who wrote in his lifetime more let

ters to the press than ever emanated from even

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser greets with

enthusiam JEFF DAVIS' Macon letter concern-

ing "the immortal Lost Cause," as it calls it. It says: "The cause [Slavery] for which our

glorious Confederates died needs no penitential

plea. It is a righteous cause [?],-sealed by as

noble blood as was ever shed in any cause or i

any land [the traffic in human flesh]. Its fail-

ure can never make it wrong; and not the peni

tential pleas of the feeble nor the bold abuse

of the ignoble can ever dim the brightness of its

faith, or diminish the glory of its deed, or tar-

nish the fame of its beroes. JEFF DAVIS him-

seif," it adds, "is one of those glorious charac

ters in the history of the world which, as time

and events roll on, rise higher and brighter in the solitude of their glory." We print the let-

ter elsewhere. Already many of the ex-Rebels are looking forward to the day when, with the help

of the Democratic dougnfaces of the North they will seat JEFF in the White-House.

The Indianapolis Journal says that there has

been a growing interest shown in Indiana in the State militia since the riot of last July. In

been organized, and they are composed of bet-

ter men than ever before gave any attention to

State military matters. The only drawback ha

been Gov. Williams' demagogism in putting

arms into the hands of such bummers as make

the large cities of the State new companie

the fertile pen of Private DALZELL.

x-Congressman WILLIAM MOORE, of New

Los Rios, the Spanish litterateur; among foreign

during the War of the Rebellion;

During the month the deaths were and

body would interfere?

he Russians beat the French at Woerth and

ared to throw an army of 100,000 men

egotiations of Prince NaPoleon bi negotiations of Prince Napoleon bimself, who was desirous of securing the downfall of the

the truth. The answer of NaPoleon's Minis

EMILE OLLIVIER, seven months

him in confidential missions

highest importance throughout his

sential, and ought, therefore, to be required.

entation or test, by which to gain conviction

In his last message to Congress the President, t will be remembered, broached the subject of a national university, and recommended its establishment. At that time, however, a scheme had already been conceived, and had been considered for several months, to establish a national polytechnic institute at Washington, and this scheme has since been developed into a Without any attempt to undervalue the bene fits which a national university would confer upon present and future generations, it is argued by the projectors of the polytechnic plan hat the latter is designed to answer the requirements of an active and eminently practical peo ple of a scientific turn of mind, such as our own; and that a university, strictly so-called. as something of less immediate need, might etter be left as a subject for later consideration. A brief outline of the plan (which is necessaily voluminous, covering upwards of 150 page

PROPOSED NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

and peace.

f legal-cap) is as follows: Director (ex-officio), the Secretary of the Interior. The manager to be a man of well recognized scientific and mechanical attainments and hemical knowledge, and to be appointed on nomination of the Secretary of the Interior by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He to be the immediate manager of the institution and, exofficia Commissioner of Patents.

It is here observed that when the Commisioner of Patents shall be relieved of his present indicial function in hearing appeals he will have ample time to superintend both institutions; and that a technical school wherein the arts are studied, and their complete and most modern status closely scrutinized and investigated should be under the same head and closely allied with an institution in which the novelt of inventions is determined; while, further more, the practical results seen in the Patent -the actual embodiments of educated genius in the great field of invention-would be useful to the school.

It is proposed that the institution consist of

the following schools: (1) The School of Mathmatics; (2) The School of Engineering; (3) The School of Mining Engineering; (4) The School of Machinery; (5) The School of Architecture; (6) The School of Chemistry; (7) The chool of Forestry; (8) The School of Agri

The plan treats of each of these heads in turn, entering minutely into the manifold sub-divisions and prescribing all the details with great particularity and exactness. It is suffi-cient here to say that the instruction is to be given in the form of lectures and reviews, by recitation, by graphic and constructive exer cises, by work in the workshops and laboratories, and upon excursions, -similarly, in a word, to that in corresponding institutions on the Continent of Europe. The instruction will be aided by the collections to be found in the various bureaus and institutions of the United States Government: for example, the cabinet of natur. al philosophy, and the mineralogical, zoological, botanical, geological, and other collections than Porter by virtue of what he has ac- of the Smithsonian Institute and the Department of Agriculture; also, by of models for the Engineer School, another for Architectural School: by a technological collection, a collection of geodetical instruments, a collection of plaster casts, and a collection for the Agricultural School; by the Patent-Office library and the Congressional library; by chemical, a physical or electrical, a mineralogical, and an agricultural and forestry laboratory; by the Botanical Gardens, and certain on some Government reservation set apart for experimental farming; and furthermore, by work-stops,-namely, a clay-modeling and a plaster-modeling shop, a wood-working and George Augustus Selwyn, of Litchfield, En

shops of the Government. As professors (about fifty in number) it is designed to select only men of the highest attainments in their respective departments of science, art, and skill, some to be employed or salaries for their full time, and others detailed for special duty from the various scientific departments and bureaus of the Government.

The degrees proposed, and to be conferred only upon the satisfactory completion of the full course prescribed in any one of the schools; are of a very exalted nature, being those of "U. S. Mechanical Engineer," "U. S. Mining Engineer," "U. S. Architect," "U. S. Chomist," etc., as the case may be .- distinctions which, if well and laboriously earned, as they undoubtedly will be if the proposed plan is carried out in its completeness, should in time serve as pass-words to the front rank among savante and scientists of the world.

It is estimated that a building of the canacity of that of the United Stat 's Patent-Office would be sufficiently large for the purpose of the Poly technic School. The cost of the Patent-Office Building is stated in the official report of the fire of September, 1877, to have been between gested that a large part of the money necessary to buy ground and erect a suitable building for the school might be appropriated from Patent Fund, of which there is a surplus in the

Treasury of \$1,400,000. The plan further provides for tuition fees, which, while moderate, are yet sufficient to render the school, when once established, sub-stantially self-sustaining. Under ordinarily judicious management, indeed, there seems to be no reason why it should not in time become as profitable a branch of the Interior Depart-

penetit of citizens of the United States. It is ovided that an applicant for admission must, f he has attained his twenty-first year of age, e himself a citizen of the United States; or, if rounger, that he must be the son of a citizen: and here he must have attained his sixteenth year of age; and it is wisely suggested that, in order to render the school essentially national s regards its benefits, by providing against its ecoming filled by youth from the vicinity of the Capital, to the exclusion of those ing in more remote parts of the counthe privileges of nomination be given to members of Congress, as in the case of the command, within certain limits, a number of appointments,—with the proviso, bowever, that these appointments in all cases shall be earned by competitive examination within his Congressional District, and by inhabitants

> Fountain County. The Indianapolis Journal has made the suggestion that inasmuch as Congress is now discussing the propriety of placing Gen. SHIELDS on the retired list with a comfortable pension for life, the same graceful service should be performed for Gen. FREMONT. The Journal

hem would be trifling.

It will surprise all our readers who have been

country to learn that at the age of 6) he is in and effects were sold at Sheriff's sale, and sines is now announced that he has been vainly to to find something to do, and is in actual personal want in his old age. Whatever errors of pulse to manufacture which previous knowijudgment may have characterized Gen. FRE true to his Government, and in his capacity of Pathfinder rendered distinguished services to the country. The news of his misfortunes will In some way his old age should be made com-fortable, to show at least that Republics are not

A good many newspapers are beginning to advise Congress to "go home," or "go West," or anywhere except to linger in Washin

Says the New York Tribune:

Mr. Vermiltre, President of the Merchants' Bank
of this city, gave Gen. Ewing a little information
which he did not want. Being called to leastly
before the Committee of which Gen. Ewing
member, the other day, he was asked about the
possibility of resumption. He calmly replied that
resumption would be attained, and the country
would reach great prosperity, if this Congress
would only adjourn, and not assemble again for
three years. To the sensible banker it appeared
that there was nothing to hinder the resionation. would reach great prosperity, it tals Congress would only adjourn, and not assemble again for three years. To the sensible banker it appeared that there was nothing to intended and appeared that there was nothing to intended and of commerce and manufacturing to full, prosperity, except the persistent meddling of about 300 persons, largely charged with misinformation, who unfortunately now happen to be members of Congress. Mr. Verskiller did not discourteously say that Gen. Ewing and also courteously say that Gen. Ewing and also courteously say that Gen. Ewing and also courted, the made more fuss and done more mischief than all other members of Congress pai together, but he would not have violated any of the Ten Commandments if he had made that onservation. If this Congress would only go home! Its very presence at Washington is a carse. It costs the country a few hundred thousand each day for expenses, but that is a mere flea-oile. It costs millions each day by the rascally bills which it has pending, and by the uter uncertainty as to the financial and industrial future. Any member can earn the lasting gratitude of sensible men who can manage to get this Congress tog home. If a repaid deal of work is left undone, no matter; we can spare almost any branch of the public service.

JOHN KELLY is likely to get the worst of the bel suit brought against his paper, the New York Express, by JENNINGS, tormerly editor of the New York Times, now editor of a London weekly, whom the Express charged with beating his wife, MADELINE HENRIQUES, the pre actress. The action has been brought in a Federal Court, where the Judges and Commissioner of Jurors are not under Tammany influence, and KELLY's declaration that he would force Jennings to come over to New York and stand a cross-examination goes for nothing, since, if he wants to examine Jennines, he must do so by a commission. The story about the author of the downfall of the Tammany Ring being addicted to thrashing his wife ha its origin in a casual remark dropped by Judgo Barnard in a crowded room. They were talking of the Times' attacks on Tammany, and BARNARD called its editor a "wife-besting E glishman," just as he might have spoken of a beer-drinking Englishman."

The Indianapolis Journal fully indores Tax TRIBUNE's advice to Congress to suspend for ther payments into the Sinking Fund. It says: ther payments into the Sinking Fund. It says:
We believe, on a full understanding of the facts,
the common sense of the country will approve at.
The public deot has been reduced at a nuch more
rapid rate than the law or the credit of the usion
required. During the last eight years toe Government has applied to the Sinking Fand 3241,
000, 0 onore than the law required. The rapid
reduction of public deot, and the continued payment of interest on the bonds purchased for the
Sinking Fund, have made the burden of taxation
very heavy. The public credit cannot possibly
suffer by a temporary suspension of these payments, at least until the excess already paid into
the Sinking Fund shall be equalized by time. This
might postpone the ultimate payment and extincmich' postpone the ultimate payment and exti-tion of the national debt a few years; but no ha can result from that, while the relief afforded the present generation of taxpayers would grateful and timely. The next generation can ufford to pay its stare of the debt incurred in pa-serving the Government.

ton, N. Y., over the Postmastership. One fac tion wanted to remove the present inci and the other to retain him. Says a New York

paper: The election for Postmaster in Binghamton has resulted in the defeat of the present incument, and the election of the new apputant, Mr. Strpiens, by a large majority. There were 1,200 vetes cast, and of these Mr. Strpiens received 740,—a majority of 214. The President seems to be virtually bound by his own act to appoint the successful candidate, though the other man declare that he won't give up the fight, and some others who have been minor candidates declare that so who have been minor candidates declare that so much animosity has been created by the unusual contest that the appointment of a compromise man is desirable. Mr. Conkling's friends count it a strong testimonial to his popularity in Binghamon that the successful candidate is known to be one of his earnest supporters.

A Washington dispatch says that, upon the conclusion of the very able speech of Senator FERRY, of Michigan, on the resumption ques tion, he "was followed in a pretentious man by DAN VOORHEES, who had been officiously advertised among his admirers to secure a large audience, but without success. Secretary Su MAN, who came in before the conclusion of Senator FERRY's speech, waited to hear a portion of Mr. VOORHEES' remarks, and left in disgust with the Communism, demagogery, and be combe which infected them throughout. From the beginning to the end of his speech, he endeavored to make the country appear in a worse plight than Mexico or Turkey, on account of the administration of the national fluances.

It is a little odd to find a Georgia newspaper the Columbus Enquirer-Sun, talking of South vocating Lynch law in the following strain:

A good, able-bodied, healthy corpse, or even a slightly damaged one, dangling from the lime of a tree on a public highway, strikes more terror into the neart of a criminal, and creates more renect for the flat of justice than the inside of a thousad jails, or the presence of an army of Judges and jurymen. There is an appalling grandour, a horifying sublimity in the spectacle of a ghasily, half-devoured human form suspended in mid attreeting alike unconsciously the refreshing grops of the nocturnal dew that give life to the valets, or the glowing rays of the morning sun as it ascends the eastern horizon and beams smilingly down on a busy world. ing Lynch law in the following strain:

Concerning the appropriation of \$5,000, in the River and Harbor steal, for the improvement of Eik River, in West Virginia, the editor of the Portsmouth (O.) Valley Blade says it is a stres which he has jumped many a time in pursuit of game, and which goes dry half the year. Cox's amendment is adopted, to supply it with water, the money appropriated for its improvegiven to the poor. But the House action in this shows the shameless manner in which that body acts in squandering other people's money, when the members think they are helping their re-

The proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer has The proprietor of the Chandle and employs nothing but the selssors to fill his fourth page. the news, but no opinions," he says. The 81-Louis Post observes:

Louis Post observes:

The Enquirer can hardly expect the public to set a higher value on its editorials than it sets on them and no doubt there could be found people wicked enough to say that the absence of editorial opinion is no loss to the paper, but, without dattering its editorial writers, it is only justice to remark that the worst they could do would probably be better than the miscellaneous record of crime which is considered news, and published to the exclusion of other matter.

Congressman WADDELL had a serenade Wilmington, N. C., a few nights ago; and responding, defended himself from what he styled the cowardly and malignant assants made upon him by members of his own party at cities told the people what he had been doing Congress, but in no paper in Wilmingt

Information reaches Col. BRYANT, S. of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society the most favorable character regarding growing crops in that State. The sea not only been unusually favorable for

earlier than was ever knowment of the State. In the own this year than last, b less amount of corn and other the timber-growing sections ready stands three feet h beavy rains have somewhat ing, out they have brought i an unusual growth, and gra-important as grain-growing, outlook for good crops and A curious phase of metro

and planting, but has been

The only papers to speak the "stalwart Republican At the same time the Tami perior to that driveling We feel called upon to ex

the accuracy of the report Republican State Conven LING will introduce and solution approving the s tration and renominating The Sun tell us of a swindler who blacklead

adulterated the coal sol This was the Great Fraud The great object of the commerce is to make as TILDEN in 1876 as is c making him the nominee i

If the great majority friends thought that the truly get HAYES out an wouldn't try to do it.

understand," he is usua something that he does If Edison had lived a fe

in the world's history, he object of interest to the Hi stock on anybody. Reas PERSON

Pierre Robinet, a scu and promise, has just died Bismarck was born hich shows that birthday "It seems that Col.

Washington Post, "has destroying Heil and shaking tianity. He has begun a su Court against the Detroit Prestrain it from publishing damages for having already of such lectures. This Court against the Detroit Prestrain in the Detroit Prestrain cheap edition of Ingersoll's for which he claims a co-fidels, in attacking the Chr proceed carefully, lest the intellectual property of Col

Senator Withers, of wonderful nerve during a retreatment of the cyc and remove from matter. He absolutely ref matter. He absolutely rel or any other anesthetic, ar his head propped up to allow his eye readily, submitted with entire composure. Me not utter a sound under the wince or give any other evid The exhibition of nerve an wonderful, and the best operation was more success had been subjected to the

Bellard Smith, the m New York World during t the managing editorship of on his duties this week. Huriburt, his late chief, Charles A. Dana made him to be refused. Montgom writer of the World, wie h fore, will succeed Mr. Smi a change in the office of Henderson, the business ! having sold his interest to William Cullen Bryant, no ald, remains editor-in-chit

Lord Salisbury, the son with some harshness, younger children of wealt long time to earn his livin did this for some years, a newspaper-writer. By brother he came into poproperty, and at the descended to the hereditary to is in the high and resp

history. House fame, has recently tution has been promised when she gets it, will closely cling. She is the of Donn Platt's Sunday p the last issue calls Decohumbug," abuses the "Company of the company of the calls of the call of heros' graves, while his home for bread, and who price of one bouquet."icel that "These ought
leave the other undone"

The story that Joh been circulated, but is its means, the family ha York and a villa on the H sold out by the Sheriff. free, and an invalid son a friends, while the General search of employment, a influence of friends, aff without food for a coup version of the story. while there has been no starvation, the family

Two distinguished ator Mike Norton, worthy for its singular of this sum representing friends, and that inve window-shades, wines jewerry, a set of set clothing, printing, books penses of relatives, boa \$18, — pantaloons—\$26, of John T. Hodman, ca and coal, and socks a ventory of his assets be \$10. His personal effe pairs shoes, value, \$15 \$7.5; 12 white shirts, va value, \$6; 6 undersh drawers, value, \$6; 26 dozen cuffs, value, \$4; gold set studs, value, \$ stads, value, \$1; 2 over hat, value, \$7; 3 hats, \$1; 1 umbrella, value chiefs, value, \$2; 3 pa

and planting, but has been fully four earlier than was ever known since the settle ment of the State. In the wheat-growing dis ceful recognition of the tricts, about 20 per cent larger acreage has been sown this year than last, but a corresponding amount of corn and other crops will be put Winter wheat, which is largely grown in in. Winter wheat, which is largely grown in the timber-growing sections of Wisconsin, already stands three feet high, and, if nothing befalls it, will yield an immense crop. The late heavy rains have somewhat retarded corn-plantg since, his private li ing, but they have brought forward the grass to an unusual growth, and grazing is now quite as important as grain-growing. Altogether, the outlook for good crops and an abundant harvest res never more encouraging than at present. recomment, and in his capacity of chdered distinguished services to The news of his misfortunes will and pain to the American people.

his old age should be made com-

any newspapers are beginning to less to "go liome," or "go Weat," except to linger in Washington.

nt that is a mere flea-bite. It hav by the rescally bills which by the utter uncertainty as to dustrial future. Any memoer gratitude of sensible men who is Congress to go home. It as left undone, no matter; we ocance of the public services

Y is likely to get the worst of the

pht against his paper, the New by JENNINGS, formerly editor of Times, now editor of a London

wants to examine Jenning, he

a commission. The story about

cusual remark dropped by Judge growded room. They were talk-

ed its editor a " wife besting En-

ust as he might have spoken of a ng Englishman."

ts into the Sinking Fund. It says:

been a bitter quarrel in Bingham-

r to retain him. Says a New York

in for Postmaster in Binghamton has ine defeat of the present incumbent, ton of the new applicant, Mr. Symanical and of these Mr. Symanical secesive and of these Mr. Symanical secesive of 214. The President seems to be ad by his own act to appoint the suchate, though the other man declares taken to the fight, and some others in the suchate, though the other man declares the sum of t

ton dispatch says that, upon the

f the very able speech of Senator

ichigan, on the resumption ques-a followed in a pretentious manuar

RHEES, who had been officiously adong his admirers to secure a large without success. Secretary Suga-ne in before the conclusion of Sou-

speech, waited to hear a portion

mess' remarks, and left in disgust mmunism, demagogery, and bun-infected them throughout, From

to the end of his speech, he en-take the country appear in a worse exico or Turkey, on account of the

odd to find a Georgia newspaper, Enquirer-Sua, talking of Souta-n one column and in another ad-h law in the following strain:

he law in the following strain:

bodied, healthy corpse, or even a

ed one, dangling from the lime of a

chighway, strikes more ferror file

chimnal, and creates more respect

solic than the heside of a thousand

resence of an army of Judges and

rests an appalling grandeur, a hor
ity in the speckacle of a ghastly,

human form suspended in mid air,

unconsciously the refreshing grops

I dow that give life to the violeta,

g rays—of the morning sun as it

lern horizon and ocums smilingly

world.

umped many a time in pursuit of the goes dry half the year. Unless

ent is adopted, to supply it with ley appropriated for its improve-ter be kept in the Treasury or or. But the House action in this neless manner in which that body tring other people's money, when think they are helping their re-

or of the Cincinnati Enquirer has

of of the Cincinnati Eagurer has als editors, and employs nothing a to fill his fourth page. "All no opinions," he says. The St. 1970s:

can hardly expect the public to set a 1ts editorials than it sets on them the could be found people wicked at the assence of editorial opinion paper, but, without flattering its it is only justice to remark that aid do would probably be better the one of the could be set on the could be s

WADDELL had a serenade in

of the national fluances.

ted to thrashing his wife had

attacks on Tammany, and

olis Journal fully indorses THE

wat least that Republics are not

A curious phase of metropolitan journalism: The only papers to speak ill of John Morrisses at his death were the Tammany organs and the "stalwart Republican" New York Tribune. At the same time the Tammany organs write up perior to that driveling and ungenteel old

We feel called upon to express a doubt as to the accuracy of the report that at the New York republican State Convention Senator Conk-LING will introduce and have put through ion approving the acts of the Adminis tration and renominating President HAYES for

The Sun tell us of an ingenious Chinese reindler who blackleaded ice, and with it plusterated the coal sold to his customers.
This was the Great Fraud to which the Sun so trequently alludes.

The great object of the average Democrat of commerce is to make as much capital out of Thomas in 1878 as is compatible with not making him the nominee in 1880.

If the great majority of our Democratic friends thought that they could really and truly get Hares out and TILDER in, they n't try to do it. When a writer says, "The reader will readily

understand," he is usually about to speak of something that he doesn't "readily under-If Epison had lived a few generations earlier

in the world's history, he would have been an object of interest to the Holy Office. JAY GOULD is not likely to unload his Tribune stock on anybody. Reason why.

PERSONALS.

Pierre Robinet, a sculptor of great talent and promise, has just died at Paris, Bismarck was born on the 1st of April

which shows that birthdays are like dreams. "It seems that Col. Ingersoll," says the Washington Post, "has a patent on his plan of destroying Hell and shaking confidence in Christianity. He has begun a suit in the United States Court against the Betroit Fublishing Company, to restrain it from publishing his lectures, and for camages for having already published an edition of such lectures. This Company has published a damages for naving aircady published a cheap edition of Ingle Fouriers. This Company has published a cheap edition of Ingersoll's most popular lectures, for which he claims a copyright. Ordinary intellels, in attacking the Christian religion, should proceed carefully, lost they trench upon the lectual property of Col. Ingersoll.

Senator Withers, of Virginia, displayed wonderful nerve during a recent operation, when the surgeons had to cut into the inside of the pupil of the eye and remove from it a particle of diseased matter. He absolutely refused to take morphine or my other anesthetic, and, lying on a sofa with his sead propped up to allow the surgeons to reach his eye readily, submitted himself to the shock with entire composure. Mr. Withers not only did not utter a sound under the knife, but did not once wince or give any other evidence of feeling pain. The exhibition of nerve and power of will was wonderful, and the best results followed. The ation was more successful than if the patient been subjected to the influence of anesthetics.

Ballard Smith, the managing editor of the New York World during two years, has accepted the managing editorship of the Sun, and will enter on his duties this week. His relations with Mr. nuriour, his late chief, were most cordial, but Charles A. Dana made him an offer too handsome to be refused. Montgomery Schuyier, editorial writer of the World, who has held the position be-fore, will succeed Mr. Smith. There has also been a change in the office of the Evening Post, Isaac lienderson, the business manager for many years, laving sold his interest to Judge John J. Morell. William Callen Bryant, now not far from 90 years 11d, remains editor-in-chief, and Parke Godwin, his son-in-law, will write for the editorial columns.

Lord Salisbury, the new British Foreign lecretary, is the second son of the late Marquis, and was for some time from necessity a constant contributor to the press. He married, contrary to the wishes of his father, the daughter of Baron Alderson. The marriage being distasteful to the late Marquis, he is understood to have treated his son with some harshness, and, like many other younger children of wealthy Peers, he had for a long time to earn his living by literary labor. He did this for some years, and is well known as a newapaper-writer. By the death of his elder brother he came into possession of considerable property, and at the death of his father he succeeded to the hereditary title and estate. Now he is in the high and responsible position of Foreign Secretary, at the most critical period of English

"Roberts," of Washington Penny Lunch House fame, has recently been given a cross made out of \$38,000 of "condemned" greenbacks, and still she is not happy, because the pork for her bean-coup is not always forthcoming. She con-tinues to feed from 800 to 1,000 daily. The institation has been promised \$1,500 by Congress, and, when she gets it, will to her new cross more closely cling. She is the gossiping correspondent of Donn Platt's Sunday paper, the Capitai, and in the last issue calls Decoration-Day 'that annual humbug," abuses the 'Committee-men who collect money to buy flowers to strew on the dead heros' graves, while his widow and children cry at home for bread, and who would be grateful for the price of one bouquet." Have we not all come to feel that "These ought ye to have done, and not leave the other undone "?

The story that John C. Fremont and his family have been of late in actual want of food has been circulated, but is denied. By entertaining lavishly and maintaining a social position beyond its means, the family has within the past few years been reduced from wealth to very straitened cir-cumstances, till in January even the modest city comstances, till in January even the modest city residence to which it went from a mansion in New York and a villa on the Hudson had to be abandoned, all of its contents, even to the pictures, being sold out by the Sheriff. Mrs. Fremont, her daughter, and an invalid son accepted the hospitality of friends, while the General went to New Jersey in search of employment, and obtained it through the influence of friends, after he had been literally without food for a couple of days. This is one without food for a couple of days. This is one version of the story. Another is to the effect that, while there has been no such imminent danger of the story of the feet that here has been no such imminent danger of the feet that the feet has been all winter, and is starvation, the family has been all winter, and is

Two distinguished Democratic statesmen went into insolvency at New York one day this week. Ben Wood, of the Daily News, and ex-Senator Mike Norton, familiarly known as "The Thunderbolt." Ben's failure is principally noteworthy for its singular revelations as to the recent depreciations in the value of New York real estate. Mike Norton's liabilities aggregate \$50,000. most of this sum representing money borrowed from his friends, and that invested by his partner in a coney feland gin-mill. Other liabilities are for window-shades, wines and liquors, provisions, lewery, a set of sealskin furs—\$250,—meats, clothing, printing, books, one hat—\$3.—funersi expenses of relatives, board, a pair of pantaloons—\$18,—pantaloons—\$26.50,—newspapers, portrait of John T. Hodman, carriage, carpets, safe, wood and aoal, and socks and shirts—\$156. The inventory of his assets begins with cash on hand, \$10. His personal effects are as follows: Two pairs shoes, value, \$15; 2 suits clothes, value, \$6; 6 undershirts, value, \$6; 6 pairs drawers, value, \$15; 2 suits clothes, value, \$6; 1 undershirts, value, \$6; 6 pairs drawers, value, \$1; 2 overcoats, value, \$6; 1 silk hat, value, \$2; 1 pair imitation peari set stats, value, \$1; 2 overcoats, value, \$40; 1 silk hat, value, \$7; 3 hats, value, \$3; 2 canes, value, \$1; 1 umbrella, value, \$4; 2 pocket-handrer-chiefs, value, \$2; 3 pair kid gloves, value, \$1. went into insolvency at New York one day this week, Ben Wood, of the Daily News, and ex-Sen-

THE COMMUNE.

Regular Sunday Meeting of the Chicago Socialists.

Their Belief that They Have Everything to Gain and Naught to Lose.

Much Talk About Cutting the Throats of Capitalists.

The Popular Excitement Regarding American Communism Reaches Pittsburg.

Ranting Resolutions from New York --- A Female Communist's Speech.

CHICAGO.

The West-Side Section of the Socialistic Labor party (Communists) met vesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in West Twelfth street Turner-Hall. The attendance was not as large as usual, but quite a number of women were present. Ben C. Sibley was chosen to preside. The first speaker was John McAuliffe, who got off his customary Sunday talk. He predicted on as customary sunday tank. He predicted some strange things, and among them, that if, in twenty years from the present time, the socialistic system had not been in existence for five years, this nation would stop in its progression. The wheels of progress would be entirely checked, and this country would revert to the condition of China, and the power and property of the country would be left in the hands of a few men, and the labourer would be held in

condition of China, and the power and property of the country would be left in the hands of a few men, and the laborer would be held in bonds as with the shackles of a slave. They might talk of their agitation, that they might exercise the right of free speech, the ballot, etc. But something more was needed. They needed red-hot balls,—cannon-balls, branded with their mottoes upon them. In that he meant that they should not heat their cannon-balls red-not to fire them, but he wanted them to imbute the people with their ideas by force if necessary. Society was to be shocked in order that they might gain their points, and he thought that the shock was very near at hand, especially if the present condition of the laborer should continue much longer. The officials, statesmen, public men, and journalists were all hirelings in the interest of the capitalists, and hired to work against the interests of the laboring classes. They were the greedy slaves of Mammon.

Paul Grotkau followed McAulliffo in a lengthy German speech, in which he invelshed against the press. His speech was pretty mily reported in last Monday's Tranuns, it being a mere repetition. A. R. Parsons, Schilling, and Beiontadsky also spoke their fittle pieces, all harping on the some tune, so often reported in these columns. Parsons made an appeal for their paper, published in English, and called the Socialist, the headquarters of which are in Detroit, and which they are endeavoring to have removed here and published as a daily. For this purpose some money was raised.

During and after the meeting there was quite an outside congregation of Communists, who discussed the situation. There was a great deal of incendiary talk in regard to cutting the threats of capitalists. One of them said to the reporter: "You will see trouble and according to these Vew will see trouble and according to the porter." "You will see trouble and according to the proter." "You will see trouble and according to the

porter.

"We have everything to gain and nothing to lose. You will see trouble, and a good deal of it. You don't know the condition of our peo-

ple."
"But what will you gain by an uprising?"
"You remember what was done by the Paris Commune?"
"Yes, but what have they gained?"
"It will change things. It will give us work."
And that is all the fellow had to say. But there

And that is all the fellow had to say. But there was much of such talk, and whatever may be the temper of the public speeches, there is some other preparation going on behind the scenes, as events at a near future time will no doubt prove.

There was another Communistic scare gotten up on the West Side yesterday, which was only remarkable for its ludicrousness. One of the German trades-unions had a piente at Silver-Leaf Grove, out on West Twelfth street, where it was presented with a flag by its lady friends. The procession to the grove started from Turner-Hall, and was headed by the "Land und Wehr Verelu," which gave rise to the runor. And there was a drill out on the prairie in the southwest portion of the city and also at Robertum. Hell of drill out on the prairie in the southwest portion of the city, and also at Bohemian Hall, of Prokup Hudek's company. Then, again, the Mayor, Hickey, and Joe Dixon were seen at City Hall together, all of which gave rise to fearful rumors, that had no foundation in fact. Conspirators do not generally expose their plans, and hence if any uniques is to be made in with

Conspirators do not generally expose their plans, and hence if an uprising is to be made it will not be started in daylight.

The Communists held a meeting last evening at Seramor's Hall, corner of North avenue and Church street. There were about 200 persons present, and a Mr. Kirchhoff occupied the chair. Mr. John Feltes was the orator of the evening, and he discussed the problem, "Will the ruling class allow a peaceable solution of the labor question?" Mr. Feltes commenced by showing that from the earliest ages the laboring classes question!" Mr. Feltes commenced by showing that from the earliest ages the laboring classes had been oppressed and tyrannized over by the ruling classes, and in all instances the latter tried to prevent the former from gaining their liberty by the force of arms. And the same thing was being done at the present time. The ruling classes were fully prepared to prevent a solution of the labor question by the force of arms. In former times and in monarchical countries force of arms would have been the only thing by which the workmonarchical countries force of arms would have been the only thing by which the workingmen could have gained their liberty, but in this country and at this time there was every probability that the problem could be solved peaceably. Here the laboring men could make usel of that powerful weapon, the builds, and thus attain the ascendancy. Only in the event of the ruling classes trying to prevent the workingmen from using their constitutional workingmen from using their constitutional right of voting for whom they pleased, then the use of force would become necessary, and

n that event force would undoubtedly be used. PITTSBURG.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 5.—An informal confernce was held to-night by several of the leading Communists to organize a general strike of the laboring classes. The immediate subject of complaint is the publication of the delinquent tax-list, embracing about 13,000 names, which they claim is illegal and oppressive, compelling working people to pay unnecessary costs. While it is the general colnion that the scheme of inaugurating a general suspension of work is impracticable at this time, the authorities are ceping a vigilant watch upon the proceedings of all suspected persons, and will deal promptly with them at the first manifestation of a rising. Several Chicago Communists are in the city, but are very circumspect in their movements.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. PITTSBURG, May 3 .- The excitement over the threatening attitude of the American Com-mune has reached Pittsburg. Several leading members of the organization which is known to exist here have been interviewed on matters pertaining to the Commune in this city, but more especially with reference to the reported arming and drilling in St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, but they were very reticent, refusing in to say pointedly whether there was any truth the report or not. As to the organization here, they admitted it was in active existence, and numbered between 500 and 600. A Mr. Frick, who appears to be the controlling spirit of the

the danger is remote, even if it exists at all. The leaders, however, are under the surveillance of the police, and if they should do anything looking to an outbreak they will be promptly arrested. Pittsburg, having been forewarsed, is determined not to be caught napping by another mob.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 5 .- The eighth annual Convention of the American Labor-Reform League was commenced to-day. E. H. Heywood presided, and made the opening address, saying that the League secks liberty to assert the natural rights of all people to do their best at their own risk, and to repeal all laws recognizng property, and to abolish all monopolies

which give property special advantages against labor. The following resolutions were adopted: labor. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, since capitalists take life and
destroy property to retain their power to steal, the
Kearney inen who invoked the halter in California,
and the Mollie Maguires reported to nave killed
coal bosees and railway strikors, are morally lawful belligarents, justly exercising the same rights
of defensive warfare applanded in tipping British
ten into Boston harbor, in John Brown's march on
Harper's Ferry, and in the killing of pro-slavery
Southerners by Northern Unionists.

Resolved, That the chief mission of the Silver
bill and the greenback movement is to hasten repudiation, when deots paid once in the form of interest will be paid forever, and we hall the growing
irresistible tendendies South and West to second the
purposes of New England labor-reformers by abolishing all power to get pay for loans, stocks, or
other valuables more than once; to make it illegal,
disgraceful, and impossible to prey on other peopie's earnings.

Resolved, That the National and Workingmen's
parties, like their older brethren in sin, the Republicans and Democrats, by sistaining male
usurpation, enslave, defraud, and despoil woman;
that, demanding for her equal pay for equal work
with man, we seek industrial equity, to erase sex
lines, as well as race and color fines, from laborreform.

At the afternoon session Mr. Heywood made

reform.
At the afternoon session Mr. Heywood made an address on the labor, greenbacks, and free-love questions.
George W. Maddox said New York ought to the same the company hould markets, docks, and issue its own money, build markets, docks, and other improvements, and he hoped, "by the Eternal," that people would starve, in order to awake them to these facts. He said that if these things could not be got by the ballot-box, then he favored getting them by the cartridge-box. He would make it a State's Prison offense for any man to hold more real estate than was necessary to support him. The laborer wants wealth, and it should belong to him.

Similar addresses were made by others.

At the evening session Mrs. Anna M. Middle-brook, of Connecticut, spoke on woman's rights, labor, and population. Other addresses were also made. awake them to these facts. He said that if

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—It was rumored on the streets to-day that the arms used by the workingmen at Washington Hail were the property of the Police Reserves of this city. Your correspondent made further investigation of the natter, and learned that such was not the case, and that the guns in question belonged to the workingmen. During last fall the hall was used as a place of drill by the company of the Police Reserve, but about the 1st of February the arms were removed to the Four Courts, the company now drills. There are about fitt the company now drills. There are about fifty old muskets belonging to B. F. Laibold, the proprietor of Washington Hall, stored in one of the smaller rooms adjacent, and, thinking it probable that these had been used by the workingmen, Mr. Laibold was questioned about the matter. He said that he had the arms there, and that the workingmen could have gotten them by paying for the vse of them, but that they had not needed them, as they had enough of their own. He was not certain as to the number which they kept in the hall. He had heard some time ago that there were 100, but he heard some time ago that there were 100, but he was satisfied that this number was being increased constantly. From what can be learned it seems that each member of the Workingmen's Protective Association is expected to furnish his own arms, but such as are too poor are furnished with them by the Association.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, May 5.—A very Well-dressed woman, evidently well educated, and a good speaker, appeared on the avenue this evening and made an earnest Communistic speech. She attracted a large crowd, and treated it to a flu-ent address upon the principal questions which are now discussed by the Commune. She had the arguments of Ben Butler and Vooraces on money at her tongue's end, and she in turn ar raigned banks, railroads, and other great corporations, and Congress. She deciared that the American Commune was already increas-ing, strongly organized, and rapidly increasing in numbers in all cities East and West, and that it intended to overthrow banks and corpora-tions through Congress, and, if that was im-possible, to overthrow Congress itself. The speech was calm in tone, but most incendiary in language.

CANADA.

Debate in the House of Commons Regarding the Northern Boundaries of Canada.

Aquatic Montreal News.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OTTAWA, May 4.- In the House of Con the Hon. Mr. Mills, Minister of the Interior. moved his resolutions respecting the northern boundary of Canada. He remarked that at present these boundaries were totally undefined. There were a number of large islands at the mouth of Hudson's Bay,-Southampton and others, on which there were valuable mineral deposits; and several Americans, who had explored these islands, had applied for mining rights on these territories. So far these applications had been refused, owing to the uncertainty which prevailed as to the boundary-line The resolutions were as follows:

tainty which prevailed as to the boundary-line. The resolutions were as follows:

1. That doubts exist regarding the northerly and northeasterly boundaries of the Northwest Territories and Kupert's Land, transferred to Canada by order of her Majesty in Council on the 13d of June, 1870, incorporating the Territories of the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Territories with Canada.

2. That the discovery and working of minerals in the vicinity of Cumberland Sound have recently been reported, and other matters have transpired which make it important that all doubt respecting the jurisdiction of Canada over these parts of British North America should be removed with as little delay as possible.

3. That correspondence has taken place on the subject between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which, through the Right Honorable the Secretary of State of the Colonics, has intimated its williamness to transfer to the Dominion of Canada all the Territories in question, and has invited an expression of the views of the Government of Canada respecting the propriety of legislation for that purpose.

4. That it is expedient that the right of Canada to all British North America and islands adjacent thereto, not including the Province of Newfoundiand, should be placed beyond question; and that the offer of her Majesty's Government to transfer the said Territories to Canada be accepted.

5. That, to avoid all doubt in the matter, it is desirable that an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland should be passed, defining the northeasterly, northerly, and northwesterly boundaries of Canada, as follows, that is to say: On the east, by the Atlantic Ocean, which boundary shall extend towards the north by Davis' Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Straits, and Kennedy Britain, by right of discovery or otherwise; on the north, the boundary shall be extended so as to include the entire continent to the Arctic Ocean, and all the islands in the sam

assume the duties and obligation hereon.
7. That an humble address be presented to her 7. That an humble address be presented to her Majesty embodying these resolutions.

The Hon. Mr. Langevin, Sir John A. McDonald, and others spoke in support of these important resolutions: and they were adopted. A committee was appointed to draft an address to her Majesty, founded on the resolutions, and the address passed through its several stages.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

OTTAWA, May 5.—Mr. McIntyre, a candidate for the Methodist ministry in this district, has been examined before the Rev. Mr. Stafford, of this city, Chalrman of the District Conference, for interference in politics. He was charged

for interference in politics. He was charged with circulating slanderous reports regarding Sir John A. McDonald and in connection with the recent debate on the Quebec question, and was ordered to make reparation.

was ordered to make reparation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toronto, May 5.—Hanlan's two Englishbuilt boats have arrived. Plaisted is expected here Wednesday next. Hanlan is energetically training, but he is not in such good condition as could be desired. He, however, hopes to pick up by the 15th, the day of the race. He has new five racing shells. One of the boats just received was built by Swaddle & Winship, and the other by Robert Jewett.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

House, forty-seven are French, and eighteen English. Two thousand and five hundred families have changed their residences here since the 1st of May,—being double the number of any former

Such progress has been made on the works of the Lachine Canal that the water will be let into it to-morrow.

A letter from the Deputy Minister of Finance, on the Oka Indian land question, has been published. It announces that Government has taken the opinion of eminent counsel on the claims of the Indians to the lands of Oka; and they declared that the title of the Seminary is indefensible, and that they are in no way trustees for the Indians. The Government recommends the settlement of the Indians on Cockburn's Island, and it will undertake the details of their removal.

Some shooting took place at an early hour this morning in the vicinity of Victoria Square, but it has not transpired whether any one was hurt. No arrests were made. To-day, during a drenching rain, the funeral of John Calligan, the Catholic Unionist who was shot in the Wellington street bridge affray, took place and was attended by a tremendous concourse of people. The procession took nearly an hour to pass a given point. The Catholic Unionists were present in regalia, also St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Sons of Erin, Knights of St. Patrick, and other societies, accompanied by bands of music. Large crowds of both seves lined the streets and filled the windows of houses along the route. No disorderly demonstration took place, and all was reported quiet houses along the route. No disorderly demon-stration took place, and all was reported quiet to-night.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, May 5.—Detectives from East Sag-inaw, Mich., arrived here last night, and effected the arrest of Henry C. Plessner on a gharge of emb-zzlement from the Revere Fire-Insurance Company, of Boston, while in the capacity of agent of that Company at Saginaw, and also tor forging the name of T. Daley Moore to a bond in that city for the sum of \$1,000. He ran height in his returns, and responded to forgery to bond in that city for the sum of \$1,000. He ran behind in his returns, and resorted to forgery to make up the deliciency.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, May 5.—Locking will not commence in the Welland Canal to-morrow, as previously announced, the dam ut Port Robinson not yet having been removed, nor orders received by the Collector from the Government to issue passes.

to issue passes.

To the Western Associated Press.

To the Western Associated Press.

QUEBEC, May 5.—The Provincial Legislature has been summoned for the dispatch of business for the 4th of June.

The military authorities contemplate creating a battery on Crane Island to command the riverapproaches there above Traverse.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 845 at 9:35 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame, building in the rear of No. 46 Chatham street, owned by Charles Nettleson, and occupied on the first floor by a tailor named Nelson and upon the second floor by A. Peterson as a dwelling. The former loses about \$400 upon sewing-machines and stock, upon which there is no insurance, and the latter about \$300 on fur-niture, likewise uninsured. The damage to the building will not exceed \$200, covered by a policy for \$800 in the Northwestern. Cause, a defective stove pipe on the second floor.

PRIESTS TO THE RESCUE.

Boston Catholic Pastors Exhort Their Flock Not to Draw Out Money Which They Can

not Get.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, May 5.—A circular was read in all the Catholic churches to-day beseeching the congregations to have confidence in the savings banks. The paper, which is signed by Archbishop Williams and nearly all the clergy shows the unreasonableness of the recent panie, which was and is pernicious all concerned, and, in justice to the savings banks, says their management, as compared with that of other financial trusts, has been exceptionally free from wrongdoing or fault, and that of all our business concerns they have most carefully held aloof from
the ruinous speculative enterprises of recent
years. The clergy are satisfied that the present
danger comes not from any change that has
taken place in the workings of the savingsbank system, nor from any falling off in the
character or ability of the men that conduct it,
but chiefly from a weakening of confidence,
which, while not without causes that may be
traced, is nevertheless for the most part unreasonable, or at least excessive. They appeal
to their parisinoners, in the interest
of the community at large, and for their own
individual good, to refrain from any needless trusts, has been exceptionally free from wrongindividual good, to refrain from any needless withdrawal of savings from these institutions expressly organized for their use and benefit by the wisdom of the State, and conducted with solely these objects in view, and, that too, gratuitously, by men of honesty, prudence, and ability. They caution against self-seeking speculators who, by playing on their fears, may seek to induce owners to part with their deposit-books at much less than their sctual value. at much less than their actual value.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 5.—The new City Council met last night and granted licenses to twenty-two saloons. The Temperance people made a hard fight, but the majority was against them. Even the Aldermen pledged to Temperance voted for a \$500 tax. The Mayor made a great

voted for a \$500 tax. The Mayor made a great many nominations for policemen, but they were all rejected but two. At midnight the Council adjourned. The signs are favorable for a wrangle during the whole year.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

JOLIET, Ill., May 4.—During the past week the temperance people have had the Hon. A. B. Campbell, of Bloomington, here, lecturing the wayfaring drinker. His pian is to organize the ladies into squads, who skirmish throughout the city in search of signers to their pledge. Besides this, he draws audiences that fill our largest hall. He there hammers arguments into them with such vehemence as to inspire them with amazement and conviction. The Father-Mathew and White-Ribbon societies marched to his hall in full force, and the other organizations have left their hearty co-operation. From here he goes to Lockport to spend a week, thence to Lemont, and then to Chicago. He is thence to Lemont, and then to Chicago. He is terribly in earnest, and a mighty worker.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 5.—Royal C. Remick, for twenty-four years a resident of this State, and one of the largest operators in pine State, and one of the largest operators in pine lauds and lumber, as well as a man very prominent in social and business circles, died quite suddenly at his camp on Pine River yesterday, aged 60 years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—Walter Brainard, agent of the Northern Transit Company at this place, died this morning of pneumonia.

FAIR CONSOLIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
DANVILLE, Ill., May 4.—To-day the officers of the Fair Association located at this place, and those of the Vermillion County Agricultural Association located at Catlin, met in this city and consolidated the two fairs, thus assuring to Vermillion County one of the best agricultural exhibitions in the State. The utmost harmony prevailed in the joint meeting of the two Asso-

BINCKLEY OFF AGAIN.

MILWAUKEE, May 5 .- The sudden disappearance of Gen. J. M. Binckley is still shrouded in mystery. It is the general opinion among his Intimate friends here that he has committed suicide. That he was suffering under mental derangement, there is little doubt.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 5 .- The State salt nspection for the past month was 160,503 barrels, showing an increase since Dec. 1 of 136,826 barrels over the product of the corresponding period of 1877. It is estimated that the product this year will be 2,000,000 barrels.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 4.—This morning Mrs. John Stegelman, living four miles from Newcastle, committed suicide by hanging. De-ceased occupied a very respectable position, and no cause for the suicide is known.

How Gaslight Affects the Eye.

these are used, the eyes, though themselves in the shade, gaze upon a strongly-liluminated surface, and become dazzied and over-stimulated. On account of the large quantity of heat evolved by gas, the burner should not be too near the head of the person; the heat is liable to cause headache, and even congestion of the brain. Care should also be taken to prevent the flame from flickering. The use of a dark-blue glass is also suggested in cases of tritation. With these precautions, the Committee believe that gaslight may be used without mischief.

THE RAILROADS.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE WABASH. The New York Times of the 2d has the following in regard to the injunction restraining the Wabash Railway from paying the interest on the second-mortgage bonds: Yesterday was the day set apart for the resump-

waossh kallway from paying the interest on the second-mortgage bonds:

Yesterday was the day set apart for the resumption of payment of interest on \$500,000 of the first-mortgage bonds of the recently reorganized whosh Rallway Company. The money was on deposit in the Metropolitan Bank, the checks made out, and everything ready. Early yesterday morning the President, James A. Roosevelt, received a series of telegrams from the General Solicitor of the Company, notifying him that David J. Lyser, Jr., had obtained from Judge Smith, of Urbans, Ill., an injunction against the payment of interest on the second-mortgage bonds, recurnable May 1L, and advising him that the order of the Court must be obeyed. Payment was consequently withhield, but Mr. Roosevelt issued a circular reciting these facts and promising prompt measures to remove the injunction as soon as copies of the papers shall have been served apon the officers of the Company at Toledo. Mr. Roosevelt has no official knowledge of the facts alieged in Mr. Lyker's petition, but Wallstreet brokers who appear to be suspiciously well informed on the subject say that they are as follows: That, in the statement of receipts and fexpenses for 1877 lately issued by the Wabsah Directors, many important disbursements and expenditures were entirely suppressed; that no mention was made of \$200,000 due on the bank debt, and payable Jan. 1, 1878, or of \$56,000 principal of the equipment debt, payable at the same time; that nothing was said about the amount paid to settle a suit brought by one Harding last year, which amount is believed to ne upward of \$100,000.000; that the extenses of recreanization, also over \$100,000, were not deducted from the net receipts; that in the estimate of fixed charges for 1878 (placed at \$1,349,303,75) no account was taken of the installment of the bank debt or the principal of the equipment debt before alluded to, and that, had these deductions been made, there would have been a large deficiency instead of an apparent surious. In February and other bonds does not rail due until reordary next.

President Roosevelt has written to General
Superintendent Hopkins that, while the injunction had tied up the Company for a short time,
the damage had not been as serious as at first anticipated. In closing his letter Mr. Roos says: "What we want most is earnings."

IMPEACHING VANDERBILT'S VE-RACITY.
The merchants of New York having failed to se-

cure any concession from the managers of the New York trunk lines as regards the freight discriminations against that city, are now making great efforts to have the New York Legislature take up the matter and force Vanderbilt and the other managers to terms. In addition to sending a committee to Albany they are now writing letters to mattee to Albany they are now writing letters to members of the Assembly, urging the passage of the resolution for the appointment of a joint com-mittee of the Legislature to investigate the alleged railroad abuses. A circular has been sent out to merchants which describes the resolution and closes as follows:

merchants which describes the resolution and closes as follows:

The resolution was introduced in the Assembly by the Hon. Brastas Brooks several weeks since, was referred by motion of Mr. Alvord to the Lialirosd Committee of the Assembly, where it has since been held, and where the chances are it will be smoothered unless all possible inducace is brought to bear upon members of the Assembly to compose this committee to report, either tavorably a unfavorably, at once, as the Levislature will probably adjourn by May 10. Nearly all merchants have one or more acquaintances in the Assembly, or have friends who are acquaintances in the Assembly as possible, asking prompt action upon this resolution. In the Mr. Vanderbilt has denied certain charges which we know to be facets and it would seem a small floor for the Legislature of the State of New York togrant an or the merchants of New York to grant an or the merchants of New York tell the truth.

Nothing could be better calculated to prove the

or the merchants of New York tell the train.

Nothing could be better calculated to prove the truth of the assertions made by the New York merchants than the fact that the Railway World, of Philadelphia, the avowed organ of Cos. Thomas A. Scott, comes to the defense of Vanderbilt and Jewett. The World says:

Scott, comes to the defense of Vanderbilt and dewett. The World says:

There is a degree of selfishness, as well as of ignorance, in the demands made on the Now York Central and Erle management that is unworthy of business men. No apology can be accepted for it except their acknowledged danger. Their demands on these companies squarely mean the bankratey of the trunk lines to gain for them superior advantages over the Citics of Philadelpnia and Battimore; in other words, the destruction of hundreds of millions of capital, the impoverishment of thousands of men, women, and children, the disgrate of the country, the discredit of the nation,—and what, for all this sacrible? That the Cities of Philadelphia and Battimore should not be permitted to export a few bushes of grain of no great financial value to either city, and that these rew bushesis should be added to the millions of bashels that will always be exported from New York City. If the advocates of such measure in the companion of the cate of the country of the cate of the cate of the country of the cate of the cate

VANDERBILT'S LETTER. At the annual meeting of the New York Cham-ber of Commerce, held last Thursday, the Committee on Railway Transportation made the following report on Vanderbilt's letter on freight

lowing report on Vanderbilt's letter on freight rates:

It will be observed that Mr. Vanderbilt states, first, that the New York Central & Hadson River Railroad Company has not entered into any combination to discriminate against New York or its merchants on freight charges in favor of any other port. While it may be technically true that the Central Road 'has not entered into a combination to discriminate against New York,' it is nevertheless true that the New York Central Road is acting in concert with other roads in enforcing rates which do discriminate against New York. The whole tenor of Mr. Vanderbilt's letter is to the effect that no discriminations exist, that the New York shipper is upon an equal footing with those of any rival city, and that the New York roads have put this city on an equality with the most favored rival. Certainly, if these statements are true, it is all that New York merchants can ask; but in view of the uncontradicted facts set forth in the report adopted by this Chamber on the 28th of February last; it is surprising that Mr. Vanderbilt should make these assertions, and it would seem as if, there was no other resource than to have a thorough investigation of the facts by the Legislature of the State, in order to shed a full flood of light upon this important subject. Your Committee are happy to report that the concurrent resolution initiated by this Chamber for the appointment of committee of Investigation regarding railroad discriminations passed the Assembly last evening, and now awaits the action of the State, which your Committee have reason to expect will be favorable.

ERIE'S RECONSTRUCTION.

A Committee, consisting of President Jewett Secretary McDonough, and Treasurer Spencer and executive officers, is preparing by-laws for the government of the New York, Lake Erie & Vestern Railway, and it is understood that it has been decided, as a matter of economy, to do away with the positions of acting Presidents, and to substitute for them two Vice-Presidents, without salary except when Vice-Presidents, without salary except when actually employed. It is not expected that any changes will be made among the present chief executive officers. Orders have been given to change the hame on the cars of the Company to the present title. The clerical force of the road is engaged in preparing the details for Mr. Jew-ett's final report as Receiver, and it is expected that it will be submitted to the Supreme Court, and an order obtained for the discharge of the Receiver by June 1.

EVANGELIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—This afternoon a rousing meeting of railroad men was held at Masonic Hall, at which addresses were made by railroad men from Cleveland and this city. The intention is to open rooms, hold service, and do the same work among railroad men that the Young Men's Christian Association does in a general way. The Association has been organ-ized, and rooms secured. Mr. Cobb, of Cleveland, will probably be Secretary, and the ex-penses will be paid by the railroads. Music was furnished by the Railroad Quartette, of Columbus, O., and the Carman Family. The railroad managers enter into the arrangemen heartily, and much good is promised.

ST. LOUIS. as could be desired. He, however, hopes to pick up by the 15th, the day of the race. He has new five racing shells. Ope of the boats just received was built by Swaddle & Winship, and the other by Robert Jewett.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, May 5.—In the hast Provincial Legislature there were fifty French Caladian members and fifteen English. In the Lew Sr. Louis, Mo., May 5 .- A meeting of the

day, May 6, as follows: On grain and articles classed with grain. 23 cents per 100 to New York, which is a reduction of 6 cents; intermediate points to have a corresponding reduction. On fourth-class freight rates were reduced from 35 to 23 cents to New York, 27 cents to Philadelphia. 26 cents to Baltimore, and 33 cents to all New England points.

IOWA.

The Congressional Contests. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
DES MOINES, Ia., May 2.—The Congress contests now overshadow the State ticket; in fact, the State ticket is aircady decided, with

contests now overshadow the State ticket; in fact, the State ticket is aiready decided, with perhaps two exceptions.

The Sixth Congressional District is alive with candidates. Every county in it has one, some of them two, and one has three. It is understood that Judge Lougaridge is being groomed, and will come in at the last hour. The friends of Gen. Drake, M. E. Cutts, and ex-Gov. Stone are equally sanguine that their choice will win. There promises to be a lively convention. It will meet at Oskaloosa, June 26. Judge Knapp, the standing-candidate of the Democrats for sny place in which they see fit to place him, having accepted the nomination of the Greenback State Convention for Supreme Judge, after mature deliberation and hearing from Ed Campbell, it is now understood that the Democratis in that district will nominate Geu. J. B. Weaver for Congress. Already enough delegates have been chosen to the Greenback Convention to secure his nomination. With this combined support, the expectation is to run him in; but he cannot deleat either candidate now before the district on the Republican side.

The First District has not yet sent in all its returns; but, so far as heard from, Lee County will send up Dr. Beardsley and J. C. Stone. Louisa County will present ex-Senator Hurley, Springer, and Letts. Henry will demand the recognition of ex-Gov. Newbold; Senator Woolson is mentioned, but probably without authority. Jefferson County has but one candidate, and as good a one as can be produced in the district,—Senator McCoid. The Convention meets at Washington, May 29. Senator Harlan may turn up as the dark horse at the last hour.

In the big Ninth District, just as public sentiment seemed to be settling down to O'Conneil, and Russell of Greene, as those from whom the choice of candidates must be made, Boone County brings out a very formidable candidate, the Hon. C. W. Lowrie, who possesses the qualifications to make a good race.

In this, the Seventh District, the present in-

race.
In this, the Seventh District, the present incumbent will be renominated.
Since the announcement of the Republican
candidates in the Third District, the Democrats are casting about for material to checkmate, and they will play to win. The majority in that district is so uncertain either way that it takes the best men to win. Dubuque has two candidates,—Ham and Griffith. The former is probable one of the most powers. dates,—Ham and Grimth. Incoformer is probably one of the most popular Democrats in the party. Clayton County will send Senator Stoneman,—a very able man. Fayette County will bring out Ainsworth, believing that, having once won the race in that district, he can do it again. But times have changed since he was elected to Congress. Alamakee will present

AN ALARMING RUNAWAY. At about 10:30 last evening a serious accident. which may yet prove fatal to one or more persons, occurred in the vicinity of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. The driver of team of horses attached to a carriage owned by H. S. Monroe, of No. 798 Michigan avenue, and containing Mrs. Fargo, Mrs. Bishop Cheney. Miss Monroe, and Miss Keith, had reined up in front of the Burdick House, and had stepped from his seat to open the carriage door to let Mrs. Cheney and Miss Kieth out. The team were frightened in some way, and at once started off on a furious run. Mrs. Fargo jumped out when they first started, and was quite seriously injured. She was taken to her residence, No. 804 Michigan avenue, and medical attendance summoned. The runaway team went eastward on Twenty-second street to Calumet avenue, and at this point Miss Keith, by a little presence of mind, avoided a catastrophe that might have cost the entire party their lives. She broke the glass front of the carriage and elambered out far enough to reach the reins, and in this way soon got the runaways under control.

The other ladies escaped unharmed, but were badly shaken up, and still more badly scared. team of horses attached to a carriage owned by

ZAMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. New York, May 5.—The anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held to-night. The Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., of Ectoit College, Wisconsin, preached the sermon. The annual report sets forth that during the past year the number of ministers of the the past year the number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society has been 936. Three missionaries preached to the colored people and thirty-three in foreign languages. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied in whole or part was 2,237; number of pupils in Sabbath-schools, 91,762; receipts for the year, \$234,436; expenditures, \$234,540; leaving \$15,306 still due to missionaries; total amount pledged. \$91,335; towards reducing which there is a balance in the Treasure of \$4,005.

DROWNED.

ury of \$4,035.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WATERTOWN JUNCTION, Wis., May 5 .- This afternoon a boat containing Joseph Peoters and his son and daughter, aged respectively 5 and 9, upset in Rock River, near the plank road bridge in this city, by a dog jumping from it, precipitating all into the stream. The boy was drowned, and the girl taken out for dead, but she was flually resuscitated. Peoters, although no swimmer, managed to save himself.

CHEYENNE, W.Y., May 5.—By the capsizing of a boat on the lake two miles north of this city, this evening. Mr. Vandycke and wife were drowned. The bodies were recovered. The wife was clasped in her husband's arms. his son and daughter, aged respectively 5 and 9,

THE HEBREWS. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 5.-A Convention of the District Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith met to-day at Odd-Fellows Hall, about 175 delegates and grand offi cers being present from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ten-nessee, and Texas. It will continue in session four days.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.-Vaupel, Moore & Co., druggists, have assigned to A. K. Spencer. No statement of affairs is made.

Poisoned Fruit-Trees in Ireland. Poisoned Fruit-Trees in Ireland.

Poll Mall Gasette.

An agrarian offense of a novel character has, it is alleged, been committed by a man named Hyfle, now in the County Jail at Limerick, awaiting his trial on a charge of having poisoned a large number of fruit-trees at Adare, in the County of Limerick. Hyfle, it seems, rented some orchards at Adare, but he was for some resson evicted by the owners, to whom his tenancy did not give satisfaction. It was subsequently discovered that all, or whom his tenancy did not give satisfaction, it was subsequently discovered that all, or nearly all, the fruit-trees had failed; and the prosecutors allege that the prisoner with an augur bored a hole in each of the trees and destroyed their vitality by introducing a quantity of vitriol into their trunks. The accused man is to be tried at the next Adare Sessions, and bail has been refused for his appearance. If he has committed the offense with which he is charged, he certainly merits punishment; for the destruction of trees in an orchard is an act which cannot under any circumstances be justified, and effects an injury that years only can repair. At the same time, it is better to destroy trees than landiords; and, if evicted tenants should be induced to adopt this fashion of satisfying their revenge, Hyde, assuming him to be guilty, deserves, for the precedent he has established, to be looked upon almost as a national benefactor.

Strength of the Bedouins.

A correspondent of Land and Water, writing from Turin, describes the Bedouins as possessing great strength. He savs: "I have seen a Bedouin put a three-bushel sack of wheat upon his head with his own hands and dance about with it; but, of course, this was an exception. The same man, however, and his brother regularly lift two three-bushel sacks, fastened together, by their mouths, on to the back of a camel squatting down; this weight is a full camel load. Some of the women are very strong, and carry immense loads. I know one girl of 16 who carries on her back three jars of water weighing forty pounds each up a steep hill about a quarter of a mile to her husband's hut. The Bedouin women lead very hard lives indeed. From the earliest age they begin to be useful. The younger children look after the cattle and donkeys, of which each camp possesses generally a good sprinkling of sorry specimens. The older ones draw water, and bring it often long distances on their backs; they grind the corn, they make and hake the bread, cook all the food, generally make and bake the pots and pans that the former is

butter by a very tellors process, that is, by shaking the milk in a roatskin, which is suspended from the roof of the hut, and under which, in cold weather, a fire of dry cow-dung is lighted to raise the temperature. Women frequently sit and shake the goatskin eight or ten hours before butter comes."

A General Charged with Theft.

The Carlist General Boet is charged with the theft of the Collar of the Golden Fleece from Don Carlos, and is about to be put on his trial in Italy. After commanding a regiment in Cubs, where he is alleged to have extorted a ransom from some insurgents and then massacred them, he joined Don Carlos in 1873, and a few days before the collapse of the rebellion became his private secretary, accompanying the Predays before the collapse of the rebellion became his private secretary, accompanying the Pre-tender to Paris and the East. Don Carlos was thunderstruck on being told who the culprit was, and wanted to hush up the affair; but the prosecution had already been instituted. The two brilliants at first missing bave been re-covered, the total value of the Collar being £14,000.

Passing away! passing away! Each Tooth Wash of a former day. Soludont gives the coup de grace; Good-by to the humbugs! let them pass.

If you are fatigued in mind and body, take San ford's Jamaica Ginger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ancient Cremation.—Byron speaks of cremation as practiced by the early Greeks, yet adds in a marginal bots that it was not always the custom, and cites the case of the Greater Ajax in particular as having been interred entire. But, really, whether it is an ancient or modern invention does not interest us so much as does the good qualities or the well-known Carboinse, a deodorzed extract of petroleum, which gives unusual tone and vigor to the scalp and hair by removing dandruf, cleansing the head from all impurities, and imparting renewed activity to the follicles. It is an elegant dressing, prevents the hair from falling out, restores the hair on baid heads, restores it to its natural choic, makes it grow rapidly, will not stain the skin, contains not a particle of lead, silver, sulphur, or other deleterious drugs. It is a natural product of the earth, containing the elements required by the hair to feed upon. A few applications will show its restorative qualities. Does not require months of continued use before you can perceive any result. It is cooling, cleanly, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon it. Sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

CATARRH BEMEDIES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEEZING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CA-TARRE, THICE, TELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY AC-CUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRE; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DISCHARGES OF LOATESOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND UL-CERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, ETS, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CA-TARRH. ALSO, NERVOUS HEADACRE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, AND

GENUINE MERIT.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER

A Oruggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We believe Sanford's Radical Cure to be a comine meritorious prebaration. Some of our customers are estrawagant in their praise of it.

Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 28, 1878. BETTER SATISFACTION.

A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—Having sold Sanford's Hadical Cure for over a year, I can state that it gives better satisfaction than any similar preparation I have ever sold.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia., March I, 1878.

A. H. ROBERTS.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION. A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We have been selling Sanford's Radical Cure for the last year. On the start our sales were amail; the people were incredulous, it being to most of them a new preparation, and they could buy so many cheaper remedies for 2s cents and 50 cents. Nost the price is no object. We sell more of the Radical Curt than all other catarriu remedies put together, and have yet to hear of a case that it has not given to most complete satisfaction. Very trait,

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nassi cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralizing and purifying the acidified blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the germ of the disease. Price, with improved inhaler and Treatise, Si. Sold by all druggists. and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholessle Druggists. Boston, Mass.

THE PAIN AND SUFFERING CAUSED BY

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Crampa St. Vitus' Dance, Scintica, Hip Complainte. Spinal Affections, Nervous Irritations, En lepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Wenk Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Tenderness in any Part of the Body. Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Buck, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, at once Relieved by

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. "ARE DOING WONDERS."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Collins' Voltale Plasters are doing Wonders. They work like mark, and those you sent last are all sold and more wasted. Send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Model inclosed herewith. I want them to morrow night if possible. In haste, yours. No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists through-out the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., Company, No. 52 Wall-SL,

KEW YORK, April 24, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the Ricction of Directors
pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other
business as may come before said meeting, will be held
at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on ThiUlt3DAY, the sith of June next, at 1 p. m. The transferbooks will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 p.

" and open on MONDAY. June 10. Hondholders
will authenticate their voling bonds by registration.

ALHERT KEEF, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

April 23, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the eigention of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary. Velock a. m. HUG V. H. TOWS, Secretary.

> PROFESSIONAL. CARD

DR. HUNTER is now located in his New Offices, corner of State and Washington-sts. Entrance at No. 10: State-st. Patients will be directed to his rooms by the boy in the elevator. GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. C. LINCOLN is no longer the Manager of the Public Produce Exchange. No.4-TON Q. FOPE is now Manager of said Produce Ex-change, and has full charge of the same. May 4, 1878. PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

WADDELL had a screence in cond in lended himself from what he sardly and malignant assaults by members of his own party at that the journals in Northern cople what he had been doing in no paper in Wilmington could said. eaches Cot. BRYANT, Secretary a State Agricultural Society, of table character regarding the that State. The season has disually favorable for sceding Review of the Financial Situation of Last Week.

Issues of National-Bank and Le-

gal-Tender Circulation. The Produce Markets Steadier-Hogs Stronger-A Firmer Feeling in

Wheat and Corn Tend Upwards, After an Early line--- Movement of Produce During the Week.

Provisions.

FINANCIAL.

The banks have had a moderate amount of bus banks have had a moderate amount of businging the past week. The clearings show a decline, but this is attributable to the de-of speculation on the Board of Trade, the cion of the number of banks by one-half, the e in prices, and the larger use of cash, nd not to a decrease in the legitimate manufactur-g and commercial business of the city since last ear. Trade has been cetter than it was a year go. The banks have a surplus of loanable funds or which they cannot find employment, as any-ning in the direction of new enterprises is discouraged. Rates are 76,10 per cent. New York

rere reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Balance \$ 209.37. 304.724 624.473 418.486 224.283 454.773 Clearings, \$ 2,562,007 2,666,682 4,113,056 4,228,554 2,839,956 3,150,232 eek last year. 32,045,445 \$2, 232, 119 8, 907, 436 POREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of this country continues to be rized by declining inports and increasing Figures just published, giving the com-statistics of March and the nine months ing with March, show this. The merchandis of March, 1878, were \$37, 350, 638, per cent less than those of March, 77. Taking the four months, December, annary, February, March, the imports ere \$136,200,000 this year, against 153,000,000 last year. In the exports of March year there is the extraordinary increase of per cent. The exact figures were: March, 8, \$71,529,498; March 1877, \$45,791,286. the four months, Nov. 30 to March 31, the exrts last year were \$235.070,000, and \$276,840,0 this year,—an increase of 17% per cent. The
ures for the nine months ending March 31 show
unprecedented balance of trade. The imports
rrs \$349,551,478, and the exports \$556,007,222,

excess of exports in nine months of \$208, -000. The figures for the month and the nine \$ 30,481,281 \$ 51,104.861 21,623,550 EXPORTS IN MARCH, GOLD VALUE 1877. 1882. \$ 71,329,498 \$ 45,791,286 2,802,673 2,247,139 ALUE. 1877-'78. 1876-'77. 1876-'77. 1876-'77. 5319, 801, 629 5313, 507, 268 36, 749, 290 .\$533,031,190 \$470,283,260 23,066,092 \$1,486,350

\$586,097,222 \$501,769,510 54,327,612 ORTS AND EXPORTS (0 SPECIE). 1877-78. 1876-77. 1876-77. 1876-77. 501,789,610 EXPORTS . \$208,545,744 \$149,513,052
57 INFORTS AND EXPORTS, NINE MONTHS
(EXCLUDING SPECIE),
1877-78, 1877-79,
0ds. \$230,801,029 \$315,507,285,260
635,061,104 \$70,285,260 

Excess of exports...... \$ 8,316,243 AMERICAN EXPORTS.

The American Exporter quotes from the British Trade Journal the admission that, "Taken aitogether, the export list shows that the Americans are pushing their insturfactures abroad with a persistence which at least deserves success." The Trade Journal slap says:

Last vear, Great Britain exported to the Australian Coionies herdware to the value of £547,850, against £568,807 in 1876, and £678,701 in 1875. Part of the falling off thus shown may be due to the increasing stringency of the times in Australia; but the growing popularity of American hardware in the market is a probable factor in the declension.

The Exporter quotes the testimony of G. Henry Horstnann, American Consul at Munich, to show how American manufactures have been displacing in Bavaria in the last ten years those of other countries. American tools, agricultural implements, household utensils, notions, and all varieties of canned goods, are finding a ready sale. American toys are sold in Nuremberg, the traditional nome of the German toy trade. American products were the larger part of the exhibit at the last arginatural exhibition in Munich. products were the larger part of the exhibit at the last agricultural exhibition in Munich. The Con-sul makes this comparison of the German with the American hammer: "The German hammer is somewhat of a pig-headed instrument, always going the wrong way, turning in the hand, and not striking fair and flat, while the handle is light, round, and roughly finished, and the head is of the softest and poorest metal. It has no chance by the side of the scientifically proportioned and accurately balanced American hammer." The Exporter contains a great deal of very interesting and valuable information about American manufacture in American annual Exporter contains a great deal of very interesting and valuable information about American mannactures in demand abroad, or capable of being introduced. Americans are making great efforts to enlarge their markets. Signs of this movement are seen in the special editions is saided by the newspapers for the export trade. The Journal of Commerce of New York, the New York Times, and the Boston Advertiser, have recently issued editions in Spanish for the promotion of trade with South America. Chicago coald easily do a large business with South America, especially Brazil, in its specialties of canned goods, provisions, manufactures of wood, etc.

CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY.

visions, manufactures of wood, etc. CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY. The Comptroller of the Currency has made public the following statement of the issue and retirement of National-Bank notes and legal-tender currency under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to May 1, 1878:

National-Bank notes outstanding when act of June 4, 1874, was passed.
National-B's notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1873 Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875.

ational-Bank notes outstand-ing Jan. 14, 1875..... \$351,881,450

Total redeem'd and surrendered. \$74, 300, 621 attonal Bank notes issued between same dates. 44, 148, 730 30, 151, 891

\$321,709,559 ng banks.

Lu deposited from June 20, 1674.

o retire National-Bank notes. . . 76, 218, 317 asurer be-67,718,455 

GOLD IN INDIA. Gold fields have recently been discovered in Southern India, in the District of Wynaad, which promise a considerable yield. There are other gold deposits of note in India. The Colar gold fields, in Mysore, which are being worked by the Coregum Gold-Mining Company, are among the most ancient and extensive in India. The aurifermost ancient and extensive in India. The aurifermost ancient and extensive in India. ous quartz reefs are said to extend for nearly twenty miles in length, and are believed to be of extreme richness. Hyder All and Tippoo Saib are said to have worked the mines in this locality, and there is a tradition that as long ago as 1293 Alligeen, a General in the service of the Emperor of Delni, invaded Mysore, and brought back with him an immense quantity of gold, which is believed to have neen procured in the district of the mines now being opened out. Hitherto gold has been found in very limited quantities in India, though it occurs in many parts of the country, and generally in stream-gravels. It has been occasionally extracted in the Northwest Himalayas, Chota Nagpur, Assam, Singapore, the Godavery Valley, and some other places. In the Punjab not more than three or four annas-worth of the metal can be obtained by a hard day's labor at washing. The quantity of gold existing in the shape of personal ornaments among all classes of natives shows that an enormous amount of labor must have been expended on these fields, or that they were more productive in former times than they are now. than they are now.

THE MINING-STOCK MARKET.

The Mining-Stock Marker.

The Alta California has a theory that the last move in Savage was based upon about the same grounds as Ophir. A little stringer of ore is discovered and it is magnified into a bonanza; purchasers for the stock are obtained, a few thousand shares are worked off, and down she is tumbled shares are worked on, and down see is tunied, to go into obscurity for a time like her predecessor, Ophir. The Alta thinks the troubles of the leading south end mines of the Comstock have hardly begun. Suit is about to be commenced against the Justice, which, if successful, will absorb that property and play havoc with that deed to the Alta. The Rough and Ready is the Company that is bold enough to lay claim to the Justice. This mine is situated between the Justice and Alta, and undoubtedly the prominence of the latter stor will bring prominently to the front its neighbor, the claimant of the Justice, Rough and Ready.

AN OCCUPATION GONE. other cause are exterminating the army of money-brokers in San Francisco, who once amounted to 200. The other cause is the recent passage of a law exacting a license-fee from every broker, no matter now small his business, of \$101 a quarter. The large brokers are said to have procured the passage of this law.

The Public.
In the following are given the Clearing-House exchanges for the four weeks ending April 27, — the San Francisco returns being obtained by teiegraph,—at all the cities except those marked thus . The returns for the cities so marked are for the month of April:

4, 656, 955 4, 237, 480 2, 489, 356 2,038,137, 986,413 1,043,414 1,037,131 Total..........\$2,312.591,730 Outside New York. 644,351,419 COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks were 99%@99c on the dollar in gold FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

| The rates current in New York and Chicago were | Sterling | Ster es new 4 103 es new 4 per cent coupons...103 LOCAL SECURITIES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 4.—Gold steady at 100%. Carrying rates, 1/2. Borrowing rates flat to 2. Governments steady. Railroad bonds strong and higher. State bonds dull.

The stock market, which was lower in the morning, was strong during the afternoon, with in-creased activity in the general market and some wide fluctuations in Northwestern. The books for the annual election of the Northwestern closed at 3 p. m. to-day. During the morning there was considerable disposition to sell these stocks on the theory that they would go off, but as the day drew to a close there was quite a sharp demand for them at advancing prices. The common, which sold down to 50 in the morning, advanced to 52, and, after frequent fluctuations, closed at 515. Preferred rose to 72. The amount of stock at the transfer office to-day was large, and it was generally believed the Union Pacific and other interests represented by Dillon, Dows & Scott had secured a majority. St. Paul common advanced to 50%, preferred to 74%, Lake Shore to 6214, Wabash to 1514, Kansas Pacific to 814, and Morris & Essex to 78%; C., C., C. & I. declined to 23, and Panama to 1234; Chicago, Burlington

& Quincy was offered down to 1011/2, seiler 60, out finally sold at 10215 regular.

Transactions aggregated 67,000 shares, of which 14,300 were Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 12,400 14, 300 were Lake Shore, 2, 000 Wabash, 12, 400 Northwest common, 2, 700 do preferred, 11, 200 St. Paul common, 1, 300 do preferred, 12, 300 Lackawanna, 1, 700 Michigan Central, 600 Western Union, 900 Erie, and 100 New York Cetral.

Money 2@5 per cent, closing at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper 44/66 per cent.
Customs receipts, \$213,000. The Assistant
Treasurer disbursed \$476,000; clearings, \$11,-

000,000. Sterling quiet; long, \$4,86; short, \$4.88%. The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$205, 100; specie, decrease, \$2,533,200; legal tenders, increase, \$1.501,500; deposits, decrease, \$1,801,000; circulation, decrease, \$23,500; crease, \$1, 801,000; circulation, decrease, \$23, 500; reserve, decrease, \$581, 450. The banks now hold \$16, 991, 200 above their legal requirements.

\$16, 991, 200 above their regain requirements.
Coupons, '81. 107% New 4½6
Coupons, '85, new 100% New 4per cents.
Coupons, '65, new 100% New 4per cents.
Coupons, '67. 100% Coupons.
New 58. 100% Curroney 68.
New 58. 104% Curroney 68. Coupous, '68. 100½ Coupons. 10-35
New Se. 100½ Currency 6a. 119

Western Union Tel. 80-6 C. C. C. & I. 23-34
Quicksilver 10-5 80-6 C. C. C. & I. 23-34
Quicksilver pid. 80-6 C. C. C. & I. 23-34
Quicksilver pid. 31 Gock Island 10-5
Pacific Mail. 20-5 8t. Paul. 50-5
Mariposa. 101-8 St. Paul pid. 74-3
Mariposa pid. 101-8 Wabash. 15
Adams Express. 102-5 Ft. Wayne. 10
Wells-Fargo. 102-5 Terre Haute pid. 15
United States Express. 49-5 Terre Haute pid. 15
United States Express. 49-6 Terre Haute pid. 15
United States Express. 49-6 Chicago & Alton 77
New York Central. 1005 Chicago & Alton pid. 90-5
Erie pid. 28 D. & W. State Pid. 10-90-6
Erie. 11-4 Ohio & Mississippi. 8-4
Frie pid. 28 D. & W. P. Telegraph. 21-5
Harlem. 12-7 Chicago B. & Q. 102
Union Pacific. 12-7
Panama Central. 71-7
Panama Central. 72-7
Union Pacific. 10-7

FOREIGN. count, 95 3-16. American securities—'65s. 104½: '87s. 108¼; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 108½. Eric, 12½; pre-Paris, May 3.—Rentes, 109f 20c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for two days

10, 182 78, 837 844, 681 68, 390 1, 155 3, 164 800 13, 600 6, 479 Wheat. bu...

Oorn, bu...

Oorn, bu...

Oorn, bu...

Oorn, bu...

Oorn, bu...

Ornsseed, bu...

Finax seed, ba.

Becf, tes.

Becf, tes.

Becf, tes.

Becf, tes.

Becf, tes.

Becf, tes.

Betf, tes.

Lard, lba.

Lard, lba.

Liveh logs, No...

Liveh logs, No...

Hides, lba.

Highwin's, bris.

Wool, lba.

Hay, tons.

Lumber, mf.

Salt, bris.

Salt, bris.

Salt, bris.

Witherawa, f. 64, 300 637, 120 800 15 1, 156 968, 238 340 20, 305 

Withdrawn from store during Friday city for consumption: 1,881 bu wheat, 844 bu corn, 762 bu oats, 389 bu rye, 1,910 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 4 cars No. 2 white winter wheat, 71 cars No. 1 Minnesota wheat, 11 cars No. 2 dd, 4 cars No. 1 soft spring, 35 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected (141 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 3 cars No. 1 do, 69 cars hignmixed, 14 cars and 4,800 bu new do, 26 cars and 10,900 bu new mixed, 216 cars No. 2 corn, 62 cars rejected, 9 cars no grade (400 corn); 22 cars white oats, 23 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (51 ats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 1 car No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (3 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 7 cars extra No. 3 co, 3 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 1 carfeed (12 barley). Total (607 cars), 260,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,723 bn wheat, 345,666 bn corn, 23,383 bu oats, 3, 136 bu rye, 11, 777 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments

of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during he past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated: April 27, May 5, 1878. 1877. 56, 450 323, 652, 47, 301 1, 166, 629 1, 630, 426 277, 94e 258, 507 24, 902 13, 463 38, 793 29, 845 91 68 86, 904 74, 879 22, 818 21, 649 61, 609 60, 524 823, 170 420, 603 1, 357, 887 2, 041, 409 120, 680 55, 941 24, 438 138, 692 29, 878 21, 495 15, 478 18, 428 
 Rye, bu
 27,178
 20,680
 55,941

 Barley, bu
 38,757
 24,438
 135,692

 Dressed hors, No.
 28,828
 29,878
 21,495

 Live hogs, No.
 28,828
 29,878
 21,495

 Cattle, No.
 10,527
 15,478
 18,428

 The following were
 the exports from New York
 for the weeks ending as dated:

The leading produce markets were rather quiet Saturday in the aggregate, though there was a fair volume of trading in wheat and corn towards the middle of the session. There was less change in rices than usual, except that wheat declined %c after a touch of weakness at the outset. The freighting business was dull till near the close, and hen became active. The foreign advices did not indicate any great variation there, the private cables being rather firmer than the public reports inferior corn neglected. By the way, doubts were expressed in regard to the statement that corn is rriving in Great Britain in worse condition than

is usual at this season of the year.

Dry goods were again quoted quiet, and in other respects also the market was without perceptible change. Groceries met with a very liberal share of attention, and the firm and steady tone heretofore noted was again a feature of the market. Coffees, teas, and sugars were the most active market there was the same position of affairs as on the preceding days of the week, trade continuing sluggish and prices ruling weak and variable. Cheese remains unsettled, the tendency still being downward. In the dried-trust and fish market bagging, tobbacco, coal and wood continues very niet. Oils, paints, and colors were in fair demand

t former quotations.

The yord lumber market continues active at the t prices. The demand is chiefly for dry Orders are pouring in from the country west of the Mississippi, and the demand bids fair to continue good throughout the season, as the supply of lumber in the upper river district is required in the newly settled sections of the West The cargo market was moderately active Saturday at a lower range of prices. The wool, hop, hide, and broom-corn markets were quiet. Seeds were inactive. Hav was in little better request and steady. Green fruits sold freely, berries being a shade firmer. Poultry and eggs were steady.

Lake freights were active (chiefly near the close of the session) at unchanged figures, the basis being 3c for corn and 34c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 50,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats, and 22,000 bu

baricy.

Rail freights were steadier at the decline noted Saturday. The quoted rate on grain to New York was 20c per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and firmer. To New York they were quoted at 10%c on wheat and 10c on corn; and 12c and 11c for de via lake and rail. To Bos

SHIPPING VALUES.

We clip the following from the circular of J. H.
Drake & Co., of this city:
Cash wheat at \$1.11\foxed, with intermediate charges
13\foxed\_c, would cost \$1.25 alongside suip; with sail
freights 6s, and 2 per cent commission on the
currency value; would cost 48s 6d Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation, fair spring for
prompt shipment, 48s@48s 6d. Corn has ruled
lower, the June option having sold at 39s 9d.

WHEAT NOTES.

The New York Produce Recogning Weekly gives

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following:

The net imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom for the twelve months ending March, 1878, have been 15,522,090 qrs, and the home delivery of wheat during the same period have been 7,518,540 qrs, giving a total supply of home and foreign of 23,040,630 qrs.

In the intertor of Russia there are said to be large accumulations of grain which cannot be moved to the ports; consequently there has been a large movement by rail to Galatz, and from thence to Vienna via the Danube, from whence it has been exported to South Germany and other portions of interior Europe. Up to April 1 there had been sent by this route 90,000 quarters of grain. In the Danublan districts there were also important grain reserves, which will shortly be moved, as the Danublan Navigation Company had just put on twelve new steamers for the transport of grain.

At Odesa, since the raising of the blockade, a large fiect of merchant vessels, including more than 100 steamers, han arrived. In less than six weeks from the 1st of March 140 grain-laden ships had sailed from the ports of Odessa, Nicolaieff, Kertch, and Sebastovol. Of this number, eighty were originally destined for the United Kinzdom, but many of these have been directed to Mediterranean ports, including fifteen for Marseilles, ten for other Mediterranean ports, and thirty-five for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Dunkirk, and Bremerhaven.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Weres less active and somewhafirmer, though the advance in prices was chiefly established during Friday afternoon. There was not much demand, and the advices from Liverpool did not indicate any important change in the feeling there; but hogs were quoted 74% slope per loo lob higher on a smaller supply, and that strengthened the hands of holders, while New York was a shade firmer, and our shipments rather large. holders, while New 10th was a shipments rather large.

The following table exhibits the detailed shipments of provisions for the week ending May 2, and since Nov. 1, 1877, as compared with the corresponding time

Total gross weight

\$8.60 sel'er May, \$8.70 seller June, and \$0.00 seller July.

Prime mess was nominal at \$8.0068.25, and extra do at \$7.2567.50.

LARD-Was quiet, but about 2½c per 100 lbs higher, in symmathy with the reported advance in hogs. Sales were reported of 750 tos snot at \$6.974; 1.560 tes seller Jule at \$7.0067.02%; and 4.000 tes seller July at \$7.07% 6.7.12%. Total, 6,250 tes. The market closed steady

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, with no material change in prices. Dealers say that flour is already offered below the cost of production, and there is no inducement to offer to make further concessions. Local dealers were the only buyers. Sales were reported of 150 bris winters, partly at 86.25; 825 oris spring extras at \$4.50@6.50; and 60 bris ryo flour on private terms. Total, 1.035 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$6.00@6.50; good to prime brands of winters. \$5.00@5.75; choice to nne spring, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, \$4.75@5.25; low spring; \$4.00@4.50; fair to good Minnesots spring, \$5.00@5.50; holice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.75@6.25; patent springs, \$6.50@8.50; low grade, \$2.75@4.00; ryc, \$3.10@3.25.

Bran—Was in moderate demand, and steadier. Sales. Bran-Was in moderate demand, and steadler. Sales, were co tons at \$11.50@11.75 per ton on track, and

BRAN—Was in moderate demand, and steadler. Sales, were 60 tons at \$11.50611.75 per ton on track, and \$11.50 free on board cars.
Shoars—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.00 per ton. Middlinkos—Sales were 30 tons at \$12.00613.75 per ton free on Board cars.
Conn-Mazl—Coarse was nominal at \$14.75 per ton on track. Sales were 10 tons fine white at \$19.00 per ton free on board car, and 10 tons do yellow at \$18.00 do. WHEAT—Was moderately active, and averaged, easier, declining %694c on next month's deliveries, but closed about the same as Friday afternoop. Liveryool was quoted quiet, with cargoes "rather worse," and higher cousois at the opening, but New York was subsequently reported steadier, and private cables from England called the feeling there "a shade better," which caused a firmer feeling here in the last half of the assion. There were not many outside orders on the Boor, but there was more disposition on the part of the session. There were not many outside orders of the early morning; and cover at the reduced prices of the early morning; and cover at the reduced prices of the early morning; and the properties of the session. There was more disposition on the part of the session. There were not many outside orders of the early morning; and the properties of the early morning; and the properties of the early morning at \$1.004, declined to about \$1.084, and advanced to \$1.004, closing at \$1.084, Seller the month ranged at \$1.084, ledisma at \$1.1154; and \$1.084, seller July sold at \$1.085, seller shaded at \$1.084, seller shaded at \$1.084

easy. Sales were 400 by No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.15; and 4. Winnesota at \$1.60; and \$1.00; and \$1.

sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 in shipping nouses at 602.

BARLEY—Was in better request and firmer. A few orders for cash were received, and buyers had to raise their bids before they could secure the grain. Futures were quiet, opening weak, and closing firm in sympathy with cash. No. 2 sold early at 47%. and after wards at 485 d848c, closing at this range. June was quiet, closing at 49%, and May 885 both 48c. Extra 3 was quiet at 38c. Feed sold at 35% and No. 3 at 38c. Samples were dull. Cash sales were reported of 21,600 bu No. 2 at 47% 6488c; 300 bu feed at 35% c. 2 800 bu by sample at 425 6670c on track. Total, 25,200 bu.

BROOM-CORN-Was dull and easy. The stock is decreasing, but not so fast as dealers would like to have it. Quotations: Strictly green hurl, 554@6c; red-tipped do, 56836c; red and god-tipped do, 384@48c; crooked,

BUTTER-Trade was quiet. Both Fastern and local BUTTER—Trade was quiet. Both Eastern and local buyers were operating, but they were not inclined to invest beyond supplying actual current needs, and sales were light in the aggregate. Prices remain weak, with a tendency to a still lower range. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 19622c; good to choice dairy, 146 18c; medium. 11613c; inferior to common. 666c. BAGGING—As is assually the case at this time of year, trade is quiet, but, anticipating an active movement by-and-by, and carrying lighter stocks than usual, holders entertain firm views. Prices remain has follows: Stark. 24c; Brighton A. 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek. 1956; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5.bu, 13615c; gunnles, single, 14615c; double, 25644c. 20:844c.
CHRESE—Prices were not quotably lower than on the earlier days of the week, but the quotations were more frequently shaded and a decline seemed imminent. No large orders are being placed, nor are there with the tendent during. We recent our list:

nent. No large orders are being placed, nor are there likely to be at present faures. We repeat our list: Full cream, 9%ca10%c: part skim, 8.59c; full skim, 5.59c615c: low grades, 3.50c.
COAL—At a meeting of coal-dealers on Saturday afternoon, the prices of anthracite coal were reduced \$1.00c/1.25 per ton, as follows: Lackawanna, large cag, 85.25; mus, 85.65; mus, 85.65; main small egg, 85.25; mus, 85.65; main small egg, 85.05; mus, 85.65; mus, 85.05; mus, 85.05;

604. 75: bank do. \$3.50.85. 75: Labrador herring. apilt, brls. \$6.56. 175: do. round. brls. \$5.50.85. 75: do. 54. brls. \$1.00; smoked hallout. 76.80; scaled herring, per box. 280.

FRUITS AND NUTS-Were quoted unchanged. There was a well-sustained movement in raisias, prunes, currants, and blackberries, but other descriptions were more of less neglected. Prices ranged as before:
FORKION-Dates. 55.600: figs. new. hyers. 9814c; FORKION-Dates. 55.600: figs. new. hyers. 9814c; Turkish butner, old. bed-9c; do. new. loyars. 9814c; Turkish butner, old. bed-9c; do. new. loyars. 981. 156.25: looden layers. \$2.1592.10; Valencia. \$2.1592.15; loose. Muscrate. \$2.0592.10; Valencia. \$2.1592.10; Valencia. \$2.1592.15; looke. Muscrate. \$2.0592.10; Valencia. \$2.1592.15; looke. \$2.1592.10; valencia. \$2.1592.15; looke. \$2.1592.15;

standard, 95-20-20c; do, No. 2. 95-20-20c; extra C. 35-20c; cl. No. 1. 84-20-20c; cl. No. 2. 85-20-20c; vellow, 85-20c; cl. No. 1. 84-20-20c; vellow, 85-20c; cl. No. 1. 84-20-20c; vellow, 85-20c; cl. No. 1. 84-20c; cl. No. 1. 85-20c; common, 20-20c; do, prince, 44-24-80c; good, 35-20c; common, 20-20c; do, prince, 44-20c; good, 35-20c; common, 20-20c; do, prince, 44-20c; good, 35-20c; common, 20-20c; do, prince, 44-20c; good, 35-20c; cl. No. 1. 20-20c; prince, 42-20c; p

natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Old stock sold from store at 35240c.
Caf lots were dul, the late increased receipts having given dealers a chance to stock up again, and they are now out of the market. New Southern potatoes bring about \$4.00 per pri.

POULTRY—Was in moderate request at 869c for turkeys, and \$2,7563,25 for chickens.

SELUS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold

turkeys, and \$2.75@3.25 for chickens.

\$5.1.95.-Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at \$1.10@1.25, clover at \$4.125@4.20, Hungarian at 65@70c. and millet at 55@60c.

\$ALT—was active and steady: Saginaw and New York fine salt. \$1.00 per ori; ordinary coarse, \$1.20; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; dairy, without bags, \$2.00; Astion, \$8.25 oer sack.

inest, 50@55c; choice, 55@56c; choicest, 50@70c.

at 88.00@5.0c for heach, delivered.

YEAL—Was quiet and steady. The receipts were small, and good stock brought 56@5c.

YEBET ARLES—Wore elenty, slow, and easier: Cucumbers, 75@35c per doz; radishes, 20c por doz; asparagus, 75@68.1.00 per dozen bunches; peas, \$2.00 per box; beans, \$2.50 per box.

WHISK — was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 50 bris on the basis of \$1.04 per gailon for raw. Alcohol for export was reported firm, at 32% bid and 35c asked delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was quiet, and listic better than nominal. Some odilots of new wool have been received, but they form no criterion of the market. New wool is expected to open at about 30c. Following are the prices of old wools: Medium unwashed wools, 22@25c; line do, 15@25c; coarse do, 30@25c; fine fieece, washed, 50@35c; coarse do, 17@10c; coarse common, 15@17c; black, 15/gc.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. 1,768 1,402 2,417 3,188 4,155

5,683 2,515 4,637 3,423 4,938 selling interest than during the preceding two weeks. Lighter receipts, and the prevalence at the East of in-creased activity and higher prices, tended to restore creased activity and higher prices, tended to restore confidence, and from the beginning to the end of the week the shipping interest bought actively at gradually hardening prices. The advance for the week amounts to 15@25c, and extends to all grades above very common. The poorer classes of stock were not in large supply by any means, but there was enough to satisfy the demand, and holders of such were unable to do more than sustain previous quotations. Of the week's supply. A very large percentage came from weet of the Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska contributing liberally,—a result of the prevailing low freights. A continued good demand for stockers and feeders is noted, and those demand for stockers and feeders is noted, and those de-scriptions continue to command prices entirely out of proportion to those realized for fat cattle. Smooth, proportion to those realized for fat estile. Smooth, even droves averaging from 1,080 to 1,100 lbs were taken by feeders at \$4,00\$\text{0.2}\$1.25, while stock cattle weighing from 800 to 1,050 lbs readily sold at \$3.25\$\text{0.2}\$3.85. During the week there were offered a number of droves of Northern wintered-Texans and a few cornfed through droves, for which fair prices were obtained, but not enough of those descriptions are as yet arriving to fairly establish market values. Springers are wanted at \$23,00.38.00 per head for poor to good. Veals sell anywhere from \$2.75 for scalawags to \$5.00 per 100 lbs for choice. Saturday's market was quiet and without important change, closing as follows:

and without important change, closing as follows: 3.25@3.90 

Sr. Louis, May 4.—Cattle—Strong on light receipts; business light and prices unchanged. Receipts, 126. Hous—Hicker; light shipping to best Yorkers, 83.00 63.29; packing 83.2063.30; buschers' to fancy, 83.20 3.30. Receipts, 700.

5.30. Receipts, 703.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. May 4.—Hous—Firmer and scarce; common; 22.503. Oo; High, 33.1093. 30; Decking, 23.209. 5.40; butchers', \$3.4063.45. Receipts, 545: shipments, 695.

The cargo market was fairly supplied with lumber Saturday, and rather quiet. The rest of the fleet was expected, and buyers were holding off and bidding low-er prices. Several sales were made at a slight decline for inch lumber, and 2-inch was quoted 25,500 lower, probably with sales at this reduction. The yard dealers say their trade is mostly in dry stuff, and they are unwilling to purchase green at the lately-current prices to put in pile and dry. Piece stuff was quoted at \$8.00 Saturday, and it is believed the yard dealers will take it at this figure, which many operators think is not far from the inside price of the season. Common inch was quoted at \$3.0039.50 and medium at \$10.00311.50. Lath were nominal at \$1.37%, and shingles at \$2.103.2.25, and fancy brands bring \$2.3032.35.

The yard market was active at unchanged prices. The given list is sometimes departed from by sellers, but the majority calculate to keep pretty close to it. Green lumber is ouict, the country preferring the dry stuff for reas ms given before. Green dimension is quoted at \$10.00. Quotations: quoted at \$10.00. Quotatious:
First and second clear, 134 and 2 Inch.
Third clear, 134 to 2 Inch.
Third clear, Inch.
First and cear dressed siding.
First common dressed siding.
Flooring, first common dressed.
Flooring, first common dressed. .. \$32,00@34,00

12.503 13.0 Cull boards.

Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 20 to 30 feet.
Dimension streen.
Culia, 2 luch.
Picketa, vough and select.
Picketa, select, dressed and headed.
Lata
Shingles. 'A' standard to extra.
Shingles. No. 1.
A party just from the Mississippi. Div. A party just from the Mississippi River district says the lumbermen there cannot calculate on getting took of more than 703, 900,000 feet this season. The

stock of more than 70,,000,000 feet this senson. The rivers are failing now, and, excepting perhaps the St. Croix, which is well supplied with dams, more rain will be required to run the logs out. This is a larger short-age than last year, while the Western gemand has increased greatly in consequence of the Missouri kiver. Onloago is destined to supply a large portion of this new country, and desiers think that the local market, although it is now weakening, will soon recover, and then be maintained has much as there is a larger terrestock of logs at the more years, with a reduced stock of logs at the more years, with a reduced stock of logs at the more weakening, will so the weakening the probable the lumber dealers here and elsewhere will go into next winter with a smaller stock than they have carried over for years.

The Northwestern Lumberman of this week says:

"We are informed that several of the leading producers in the Lake Michigan district have siready decided to cross-pile and dry a large part of their stock at the mills, and it is hardly to be doubted that others will be induced by the seeming impossibility of getting a fair price for their lumber now to adopt the same plan."

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool., May 4-11:30 a.m. -Flour-No. 1,278; No. 2, 26s 64. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 6J; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 10s 81; No. 2, 10s 2d; white, No. 1, 11s 81; No. 2, 11s 4d; club. No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 6d, Corn—New, No. 1, 26s 9d; No. 2, 26s 2d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d. Corn-New, No. 1, 263 9d; No. 2, 263 2d; old, No. 1, 273 9d; No. 2, 273 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 463 4d. Lard, 363 6d.

Liverpool, May 4—5 p. m.—Corron—Dall and unchanged; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000; American, 3,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 113 4d@113 8d; do club, 113 6d@123 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 103 2d a to 3 d; do winner, 113 3d@113 6d. Flour—Western canal, 303 6i@273; new do, 23 6d 3228 9d; Corn—Western mixed, 2,3 3d@274 9d. Oats—American, 363 6d. Prass—Canadian, 363.

Prass—Canadian, 363.

Clubyer series—American, 40642;

Provisions—Mess port, 464 6d. Prime mess beef, 83. Lard—American, 365 6d. Bacom—Long clear, 20s; altrians—American, 365 6d. Bacom—Long clear, 20s; altrians—Common, 53 3d; paic do, 124.

Neurs—Common, 53 3d; paic do, 124.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade;

Liverpool, May 4.—Prime mess pork, Eastern

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livencool., May 4. — Prime mess pork, Eastern. 68:: Western, 47s. Bacon—Camberiands, 27s 64:, short first. 27s 64: long clear, 26s; short clear, 27s. Shoulders, 21s 64; hams, 35s. Lard, 36s 61. Prime mess beef, Tus: India mess beef, 88s; exrs india mess, 105s. Cheeve, 64s. Tallow. 38s 61.
London, May 4. — Livernool—Wheat quiet; California club, 11s 84ig11s 11d; California white, 11s 50c11 81. Corn quiet at 28s 61. Mark Lanc—Cargoes of const—Corn—Good Carriers in demand, out, inferior worse. Corn—Good Carriers in demand, 28s. Cargoes on phenomenance of the corn in light demand, condition feared. Mast quiet. Corn in light demand, condition feared. Mast greater quiet. Corn in light demand, condition feared.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK. May 4.—COTTON—Market dull at 10 10%3
10%c; tutures ateady: May, 10. 83&10.80c; June, 10. 75&
10.80c; July, 11.05c; August, 11.07@11.08c; September, 10. 76&10.77c; Ogtober, 10.50e; November, 10. 40&10.50c; December, 10.50e; Osic; January,
10.59@10.61c; February, 10.68@10.70c; March, 10.82
210.84c; April, 10.93@10.94c.
FLOUR—In moderate demand and unchanged; receipts, 12,000 bris. Eye flour dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and in good demand; No. 2s Grain—Wheat quiet and in good demand; No. 2spring, \$1.22@1.22%; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.23; No. 2 No-thwestern, \$1.24@1.24%; No. 1 spring, \$4.29@1.30. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley du and unchanged. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Market casier; receipts, \$4,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 43654c; steam mixed, 5 yellow, 54c. Oats firmer; revelpts, Western mixed and State, 34/2635/2c; 34658c.

HAY-Unchanged.

HOPS-Unchanged.

HOPs—Unchanged.

HGnockniss—Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged;

Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and unchanged.

Perroleus—Dull and unchanged.

Tallow—Dull and unchanged.

EUTTER-11@22c.
CHEESE-5@115c.
WHISKY-Market dull at \$1.051/6.
METALS-Quiet and unchanged.

5,605 2,638

73, 831 86, 363

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISAY—Market dull at \$1.05\fmathfraket.

NEW ORLEANS.

ORLEANS.

SOCIETY ORLEANS.

O

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. May 4. — FLOUR—Dult: supers. \$3.50; extens. \$1.50; Pennsylvania tamily. \$5.75±0.25; Minneson do. \$5.506.25; patent and high grades. \$6.50±0.00; do. \$5.50±0.25; patent and high grades. \$6.50±0.00; do. \$5.50±0.25; patent and high grades. \$6.50±0.00; do. \$1.20±0.00; do. \$1.20

BUTTER—Dull; creamery, 20@22e; western reserve.
17a119c.
EGGS—Firmer; Western, 11@119c.
CHEESE—Steady; Western choice, 11@12c.
PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 11@119c bid; crude,
8%684c.
WHISEV—Strong; Western, \$1.06.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 62,100 bu; oata,
3,500 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.
BALTIMORE. 3,500 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

BALTIMORE. May A.—FLOUR—In light demand; prices case, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower: Pennsylvania red. 81,32; No. 2 winter red Western, anor and May, \$1,29-81,293; June, 51,2961,39. Corn—Western wax and \$4,662,60 ower; Western mixed, apoi and May, 51\(\frac{1}{2}\)6513\(\frac{1}{2}\)7513\(\frac{1}{

BUTTER—Dull and weak; choice Western, packed, 17@20c.
PERBOLEUM—Quiet and nominal; refined, 10%@11c.
COFFEX—Firm; Rio cargoes, 13%@17%c.
WHISKY—Dull and heavy at \$1.06.
RECEIPTS—FIOUR, 3,300 Duls; wheat, 27.500 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; cast, 800 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; cast, 800 bu; bu; corn, 45,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; corn, 25,10%d; grain, 9%@94d.

9-32d; flour, 2s 10/6d; grain, 99/69/9d.

ST. Louis, May 4.—Floure—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat duli and lower: No. 3 red fall, \$1.144
cas#: \$1.15/4 Jane; \$1.00/6d; 1.09/6/10/; No. 2 coring nominal. Corn higher at 0.

Style cash: 28/66/28/6 May: 40/6/6/10/6 July. Oats luactive: No. 2. 25/66/28/6 cash: 28/6/28/6 Juny. Oats luactive: No. 2. 25/66/28/6 cash: 28/6/28/6 Juny. Oats lusettedy at 00-6/09/6.

Wilssy-Steady and unchanged; \$1.03.
PROVISIONS—POYE dull and nominal at \$8.75. Lard
steady: \$8.75. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.
Bacon quiet and unchanged; only a small jobbing trade.
RECEITES—Flour. 3. 800 bris; wheat, 24.000 bu; corn.
61.000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; iye, 7,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 3, 200 bris; wheat, 6,000 bu; coru.

4.60: ou; oats none; rye, none; barley, none. Cotron-Quiet; midding, foc; sales, 10,000 bales: ecclpts, 184; snipments, 595; stock, 1,100. CINCINNATI, O., May 4.—COTTON—In fair demand at CINCINNATI, O., May 4.—COTTON—IB rair demand at 103a:

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat easler; red. \$1.1261.18. Corn quiet but firm at 43244c. Oats steady, with fair demand, at 774630c. Rye dull and nominul at 50366ic. Barley quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—FORE steady and firm at \$9.00. Lard quiet and firm; steam, \$7.00; summer held at \$6.00; kettle. \$7.2567.50. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market urm at \$8.026, \$4.75, and \$5.00. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, \$5.12566.25; clear ribs, \$5.2565.3.375; clear sites. \$5.5065.625s.

The standard of th

LINSKED OIL—Steady at COLORIO.

MILWAUKEE. May 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

No. 1. 144; N. 144; No. 3 Milwaukee. 11:17 June,

SL 10: July, SL 0.844; No. 3 Milwaukee. 18:11; June,

SL 10: July, SL 0.844; No. 3 Milwaukee. 18:11; June,

SL 10: July, SL 0.844; No. 3 Milwaukee. 18:11; June,

PROVISIONS—Firmer a shade.

Mess pork nominal at

\$8.50. Prime steam lard, \$6.875e.

FIRSTOITS—Wheat to Buffalo dull and drooping; 3c bid, 346e asked.

MRCSHPTS—Flour, 9.500 bris: wheat, 121.000 bu.

SHIPWENTS—Flour, 9.500 bris: wheat, 121.000 bu.

SHIPWENTS—Flour, 9.500 bris: wheat, 25.000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., May 4.0EDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 4.0EDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 4.0EDO.

TOLEDO, 1.0EDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, 1.0EDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLE

Louisville, May 4.—Cotton—Stedy,
Flours—Juni and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady;
white, 45c; mixed, 22c. Oats—Market dull; white, 52c;
mixed, 30c. Rye—Market dull at 60c.
Provisions—Fork quiet at 01c. Lard firmer; choice
leaf tierce, \$7.75; do kets, \$8.25. Buik means firmer
at 39(c; clear rib, \$4.9065.00. Bacon firmer; sociaders, 4%c; clear rib, \$5.3565.60. Hams, sugar-cured.
749684c. April 174-6846.

Waisky-Firm; \$1.02.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4. FLOUR-Quiet and un-

changed. Wheat quiet and unchanged: No. 2 red, \$1.17.
Corn nrm at 40-je. Outs quiet and unchanged. Rye
hominally unchanged.
Phovisions - Shoulders, 3\foci clear rib, 3\foci Lard,
6\focup 2. Hans, 6\focup 7\focup c. 65gc. Hams, 0675gc.

DETROIT.

STANDARD STANDAR

GRAIN-Corn quiet, but firm and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Oswgoo, May 4.—GRAIN-Wheat steady and un-changed. Corn uncanaged.
PRORIA. May 4.—HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales, 150 bris at \$1.02.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—PETROLEUM—Crude, 21.57% at Parker's; refined, 10%611c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVERAND, May 4.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 0%6.

OIL CITY, May 4.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet but frm. with sales at \$1.35% alvanced to \$1.38% closing with sales at \$1.37%. Shipments, 43,000 bris; average, 32,000; transactions, 137,000 bris. DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Business continues light with commission houses, and the jobbing trade is quiet. Brown and bleached cottons uasettled, but the best makes are relatively steady. Prints in fair request, Staple ginghams in good demand and scarce. Heñvy woodens for men's wear moving in small quantities. Cotton dress goods quiet in first hands. WOOL.

WOOL. BOSTON, Mass., May 4.—WOOL—In fair demand, prices low and without improvement: holders still anxious to close up old stocks, but low prices cause less pressure to sell; Ohio and Pennsylvanta, 38640c; Michigan, 336975c; combing and delaine dull at 37645c; builed woois, 29645c, principally at 33640c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, May 4 .- SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Firm

A Combination Weapon. A combination Weapon.

A new sword has been in troduced in the English army. It is described as a combination of the ordinary regulation sword (cavairy and infantry) with a six-chambered revolver at the hilt, the hilt of the sword answering for the stock of the revolver, the chambers of which take the Boxer cartridge, regulation pattern. The scabbard is wonderfully utilized, being cut in sections with strip hinges, and folding up in the form of a rifle-stock. This is attached to the hilt of the sword by a slat and catch, the whole forming a short repeating carbine, or, without the scabbard attachment, a sword and revolver in one and the same weapon. It is sighted up to 100 yards, the foresight being taken from the point of the sword.

Ruskin.

The London correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes of Mr. Ruskin: "I regret to hear, on excellent authority, that he is in agreeited state, a state more serious in one respect than if his life were in imminent danger. The physicians believe that his life will be spared and prolonged for some time, but it ey fear that his me ntai faculties are permanently eclipsed

no these circumstances his existence can deal but poor comfort to his many friends. It not yet 60, and he has lived a temperate in has suffered much worry owing to the micensiage of several philanthropic schemes upon which he has set his heart, and for which he has set his heart, and for which he has freely opened his purse."

There is one high-toned foreigner, anyway, who believes in the circulation of silver. The Maharajah of Jheend has had a carriage, wheels and all, made of the solid metal.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturdar excepted. \* Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RATEWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and it Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Onlesson and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago No other road runs Pullman or any other form of botel cars west of Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OULNCY RAILROAD. Trains. Mendota & Galesburg Express.
Ottawa & Streator Express.
Dubuque & Freeport Express.
Dubuque & Sloux City Express.
Dubuque & Sloux City Express.
Dubuque & Sloux City Express.
Dubuque & Freeport Express.
Nansas & Colorado Express.
Downer's Grove Passenger.
11:00 a.m.
2019 m.
2019

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND ORICA
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge,
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Lepot, corner Madison and Canai-sta. Tickes, Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. \* 7:55 a. m. \* 7:550. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasita through
Day Express.

Wisconsin Lowa, and Minnesota Green
liay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

7:552 m.
7:559, m.
7:559, m.
7:559, m.
7:553, m.
7:5 All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL PAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-n
Tickes office. 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-acond-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, draud Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). \* 7:00 a. m. \*0:55 p. m. Day Express. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:40 b. m. \* 7:55 p. m. \* 9:50 a. m. \* 7:51 p. m. \* 9:50 a. m. \* 7:51 p. m. \* 9:50 a. m. \* 7:51 a. m. \* 9:51 p. m. \* 7:51 a. m. \* 9:51 a. m. \* 7:51 a. m. \*

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. epot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Onces. 65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. \* 8:00 a, m. † 7:00p. m. † 5:15 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. † 9:10 b. m. ; 6:30 a. m. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave. | Arrive. \* 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. in. \$ 9:40p. m. \* 6:40p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

PIITISBURG, CINCINNAT & ST. LOUIS B & Concinuati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.

Depot corner or Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville. Columnus & East
Day Express. 8:40 a. m. \* 8:10 p. m.

Night Express. 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:30 a. m.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Cincinnati, Indianapolis de Louisville Day Express. 9:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. Night Express. 8:00 p. m 7:20 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ÍSLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Burea and Sagrman-sta. Tiers Onice, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dialogars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD Ticket Offices: 77 Clark st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Dept.

Leave. | Arrive. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily 9a. m. saurray's Boat don't leave nature.

For Manley aboat don't leave nature.

For Manley aboat don't leave nature.

For St. John, etc., daily 7p. m.

For St. John, etc., daily 1p. 1p. m.

Saturday st. Joe boat don't leave until. 1p. m.

For Miwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and 7p. m.

For Miwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7p. m.

For Miwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7p. m.

Wednesday, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7p. m.

Ducks foot of Mackicaw.

Vednesday ... Sundays excloseks foot of Michigan-av. Sundays excl MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES,

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III. It is well known Dr. James for the past 29 years has steed at the head of the profession for the treatment of all special carbonic diseases that require immediate attention. A beck is the million, explaining who should warry? I Why not? Oal? the million, explaining who should warry? Why not? Oal? Oal? Oal? Oal? Dr. James has been and the state of the most delicate attention. Here another a commodate the most delicate attention; here is not treated to the commodate obscious to the commodate of t

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Londones for the CAYLUS perior to all discent or of all discent or of mg. Prepared by LIN AND CIE, Paris, CAPSULES pul by Druggists in the United States.

MARINE

Vessels Will Pass Thi Canal T

Gov. Seymour's Transpor

Transfers of Vessels, Co April, and Other A GOV. SEYMOUR'S V. TRANSPO We learn from our Was that Mr. Seymour has writt to Senator Windom, who w ate Special Committee on complimenting him on wha ing him to renewed efforts ortation, as he belie

be with him. As an e

be with the bearing place in pubernor cites the fact that in a great revolution in the vitolist, frauds, and otherable canals so low that most megone by, and that the or no use in the future, them hard to get them outher fight for low tolls with the work of the month of the fight for low tolls with the work of the month of the fight for low tolls with the work of the month of the fight for low tolls with the work of the fight for low tolls with the work of the fight for low tolls; while a very lar which asks for free canals. No one noom the low tolls; while a very lar which asks for free canals and the boats make a fair tolls paid to the State a feat abushel is now enough to land all charges.

Referring to the recent cation, Gov. Seymour says may be to decide as to the adopt, it is a little matter tion of our ability to self-raise. If we can do this wand silver we want. If we poor; our credit will be poor; our credit will will be scarce and poor, grain in the future than the changes of times are cities into the country from Europe are mostill the soil. A like elsewhöre. War may, cail for our grain; but we on a war that may not tay event, will last but a Can we, then, sell our githose who raise grain in Eupope are mostill the soil. A like elsewhöre. War may, cail for our grain; but we on a war that may not to any event, will last but a Can we, then, sell our githose who raise grain in Eupope a very small sum. To cost 3 cents more to get it upon a vory small sum. To cost 3 cents more to get it upon a vory small sum. To cost 3 cents more to get it upon a vory small sum. To compete with foreign west does not sell its grait cannot buy of the East The wheels of commerce checked.

TRANSFERS OF VI TRANSFERS OF VI
The following were to
property at this port durin
Tug Ben Drake, John A
James S. Dunham, 32, 100
One-third of schr Cuyah
Swenson, \$1,000.
Prop City of Frement,
States Marshal, to Charles
Schr William Crosthwai
David H. Lincolm, \$4,000.
Schr William Crosthwa
Joseph B. Hall, \$4,000.
One-fourth schr G. G. C
F. B. Higgie, \$1.
One-fourth of prop City
Spencer to Willie C. Spen

Marer et al., \$1.
Schr Evaline, J. B. I \$1,000.
Schr Evaline, D. H. Lir \$1,000.
Schr Evaline, D. H. Lir \$2,500.
Schr Graham Brothers,
H. Graham, \$1,850. Schr Graham Brothers, H. Graham. \$1,850. Tug J. H. Hackley, Ch William Walsh, \$5,500. One-fourth ef schr Mil-G. Feiland, \$100. Schr Reindeer, T. C. \$ \$327. Schr Reindeer, Sarah V al., \$400. Schr Sea Star, George \$400. NAUTICAL

The Buffalo Commercicemer Lawrence burner some erroneous dispa referred to the old schr Tuesday.

At Milwaukee, Thursda Anna Smith came in cont the schr Joseph Paige at the roof of her upper wo taining damage to the ma The stmr Prince Albed Superior Line, sank in a at the former port Frida The seacock was left ope malicious person. Geor and the mate and two o board at the time, but es consisted of wrecking a completely refitted this a be raised, and steps have pose. Dose.
A dispatch from Sault City of Fremont, from City Reef, ten miles wes day morning, and did refternoon; wind fresh frave her, about 100 bris and a quantity of coal was not damaged. Sae and was on her first trip

OPENING OF THE Vesseis will be loc Canal to-day, and the or route has cansed a move lers and schooners. The Celborne ready to pass to Ontarlo, and a good-size of the Welland, bound a that the adultional to freight market will mat The Canadian propraitar and Liegar les Saturday evening with Clinton and consorts, Gleniffer, also Canad yesterday, and are wait. The Northern Transfered for the through Cydnashurg. The profrom Milwaukee, yest paint. She has been o will take her place with on the through route.

Several exchanges had and Canal has recently fiteen feet of water.

PORT Special Correspon PORT HUBON, May 4. Fitzgerald's shipyard on her pony-engine. this evening. The tug Kate Moffa The tug Kate Monta repairing her keel and a morrow some time.

The schr Southwest, quarters at this port, putting in a new cents to depair early next we The tug Burnside in Dry-Dock fixing her come out this evening. An additional claim

Dry-Dock fixing her come out this evening. An additional claim shiawasee, which was been filed, and it is pro others before being sold an effort was made Detroit to establish carand St. Clair Rivers, waignainers were obtain abandoned through the ting-owners at Detroit that the difference to a season began amounts. Ponr Hunen, Mich., Jay Gould. Idaho, A Victoria, Havana and Hand with dredge Bur barges, N. Mills and Darges, N. Mills and Darges, Salina and ba Myosotis, Saunders, M. C. Kent, L. Hanna Down-Props Bentor Tempost and barges, I. C. Rent, L. Hanna Tempost and barges, T. R. Wat Aaria, John O'Neil, C.

RLINGTON & OUINGY RAILROAD.

ake-st., indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.

Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Officea, 50 Clark-

ad runs Pullman or any other form of

| Leave. | Arrive.

LTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and i-st. Ticket Office. 122 Handolph-st.

IL.WAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket ath Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

innesota, Green enashs through enashs through . \* 5:COp. m. \*10:451 m. Innesota, Green Point, and Ash-leght Express. † 9:00 p. m. † 7:00 s. m. nn via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul Mare good either via Madison and Prairie is Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

NOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD. Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secondice, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

GAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Ake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

67 Clarg-st., southeast corner of Ran
Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO. rom Exposition Building, foot or Mon-let Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, a, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive.

ORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive. atl Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Clinton and Carrollets. West Side.

Depart. | Arrive. 

TIBLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Van Buren and Sperman sts. Flox-56 Clark-st., Sherman slouse. Leave. Arrive. ASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Clark st. 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot, Leave. | Arrive. rida Express § 7:30 p. m. § 7:15 a. m. DRICH'S STEAMERS.

makee, etc. daily 9a. m. on't leave until 18 p. m. on't leave until 18 p. m. on't leave until 9a. m. on't leave until 9a. m. on't don't leave until 11 p. m. reen Bay, etc. Tuesday and 7 p. m. oat don't leave until 11 p. m. reen Bay, etc. Tuesday and 7 p. m. Escanaba. Negaunec, etc. 7 p. m. Mackinaw, Northport, etc. Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m. ichigan-av. Sundays exc

CELLANEOUS. JAMES. TE DISPENSARY. ngton St., Chicago, III.

EY with great success by with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Lou-AYLUS perior to all prompt curo charges, re-long stand-

MARINE NEWS. Vessels Will Pass Through the Welland

Gov. Seymour's Views on Water Transportation.

Canal To-Day.

Transfers of Vessels, Commerce of the Port for April, and Other Nautical Matters.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S VIEWS ON WATER TRANSPORTATION.

We learn from our Washington correspondent that Mr. Seymour has written an interesting letter to Senator Windom, who was Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Transportation Routes, complimenting him on what he has done and urgcomplimenting him on which the interest of water him him to renewed efforts in the interest of water transportation, as he believes the country will soon be with him. As an evidence of the change that is rapidly taking place in public sentiment, the Gov. eraor cites the fact that in this State there has been a great revolution in the views of our people. High states are all the sent of the way in the cinals so low that most men thought their days had gone by, and that they would be of little or no use in the future. The railroads pushed them hard to get them out of the way. In 1870 the fight for low tolls was begun. After a time they were cut down from six cents to three cents have even they were cut down from six cents to three cents had this was effected after very hard work. The raise were then reduced to one and a half cents, then to one cent, over the whole length of the Eric then to one cent, over the whole length of the Eric then to one cent, over the whole length of the Eric then to one cent, over the whole length of the Eric then to one cent, over the whole length of the Eric then to one cent, aver the whole length of the Eric then to one cent, aver the whole length of the Eric then to one cent, a fair profit for less than the tolls paid to the State a few years ago. Six cents abshell is now enough to pay the State, the boats, and all charges. ing him to renewed efforts in the interest of water

and the boats make a fair profit for less than the tolls paid to the State a few years ago. Six cents a bushel is now enough to pay the State, the boats, and all charges.

Referring to the recent currency-and-silver agitation, Gov. Seymour says great as the question may be to decide as to the best kind of money to adopt, it is a little matter compared with the question of our ability to sell to the world what we raise. It we can do this we shall have all the gold and silver we want. If we fail to do this we shall be poor; our credit will be low, and our money will be scarce and poor. We are to raise more grain in the future than we ever have raised. The changes of times are driving men from the cities into the country. Those who come from Europe are mostly those who will till the soil. A like state of affairs exists elsewhere. War may, for a time, make a cail for our grain; but we must not count too much on a war that may not take place, and which, in any event, will last but a few years at the most. Can we, then, sell our grain in Europe against those whorates grain in Europe? We can, if itsdoes not cost too much to get it there, and this will turn upon a vary small sum. The question is not, if it cost 3 cents more to get it to market, how much this will tax the States of the West; but, Will this little charge stop the sale of our grain abroad? Experience has demonstrated that at most times it will. If 3 cents profit can be made, the wheat will be bought. If not, it will be leit on our farmers' hands to bear down the price of that which we use in this country. The Governor believes that if the price of transportation is three cents too high we shall lose many millions of dollars in consequence of our inability to compete with foreign producers; and if the West does not sell its grain, as a matter of course it cannot buy of the East what the East has to sell. The wheels of commerce and industry will all be becked.

To demonstrate what the reduction of half-aceits a bushel will do, Gov. Seymour shows from the Co

TRANSFERS OF VESSEL PROPERTY.

TRANSFERS OF VESSEL PROPERTY.
The following were the transfers of yessel property at this port during the month of April:
Tug Ben Drake, John A. Farrow, Assigneee, to James S. Dunham, \$2, 100.
One-third of schr Cuyahoga, G. Nelson to Samuel Swenson, \$1,000.
Prop City of Fremont, S. S. Mathews, United States Marshal, to Charles F. A. Spencer, \$600.
Schr William Crosthwaite, Joseph B. Hall to David H. Lincoln, \$4,000.
Schr William Crosthwaite, D. H. Lincoln to Joseph B. Hall, \$4,000.
One-fourth schr G. G. Cooper, W. F. Higgie to F. B. Higgie, \$1.
One-fourth of prop City of Fremont, C. F. A. Spencer to William Crosthwaite, D. H. Lincoln to Joseph B. Hall, \$4,000.
One-fourth of prop City of Fremont, C. F. A. Spencer to William Crosthwaite, Spencer Spencer, Spencer Spencer, Spencer Sp

Hafer et al., \$1. Schr Evaline, J. B. Hall to D. H. Lincoln, Schr Evaline, D. H. Lincoln to J. B. Hall et al., \$1,000.

Schr Evalle, B. R. Schressen, B. C. Schr Graham Brothers, United States Marshal to H. Graham, \$1,850.
Tug J. H. Hackley, Charles H. Hackley et al. to William Walsh, \$5,500.
One-fourth of schr Milan, Ole O. Holton to O. G. Felland, \$100.
Schr Reindeer, T. C. Shove to Sarah W. Ham, hr Reindeer, Sarah W. Ham to W. F. Hunt et chr Sea Star, George H. Lipe to H. Fellon,

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The Buffalo Commercial of Friday reports the steamer Lawrence burned on Lake Michigan, through some erroneous dispatch, probably, and no doubt referred to the old schr St. Lawrence, burned last

At Milwaukee, Thursday night, the steam-barge At Milwaukee. Thursday night, the steam-barge Anna Smith came in contact with the jibboom of the schr Joseph Paige at Smith's elevator, and had the roof of her upper works aff lifted, besides sustaining damage to the main cabin.

The stmr Prince Albert: of the Windsor & Lake Superior Line, sank in about thirty feet of water at the former port Friday morning at 5 o'clock. The seacock was left open, it is supposed, by some malicious person. George Campbell. the owner, and the mate and two or three hands, were on board at the time, but escaped safely. The cargo consisted of wrecking apparatus. The boat was completely refitted this spring. She can probably be raised, and steps have been taken for that purpose.

pose.
Adispatch from Sault Ste, Marfe says the stmr
City of Frement, from Chicago, ran on at Garden
City Reef, ten miles west of Detour Light, Thursday morning, and did not get off antil late in the
sfternoon; wind fresh from the east. In order to
save her, about 100 bris of sait, 150 bris of cement,
and a quantity of coal went overboard. The boat
was not damaged. She belongs to Spencer's Line,
and was on her first trip up to Lake Superior.

OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL Vesseis will be locked through the Welland Canal to-day, and the opening of that great water-Canal to-day, and the opening of that great waterroute has caused a movement among canal propellers and schooners. There is quite a fleet at Port
Colborne ready to pass through the canal into Lake
Ontario, and a good-sized fleet is at the other end
of the Welland, bound up. It is not believed here
that the additional tonnage thus placed on the
freight market will materially affect rates.

The Canadian prop Lincoln and consorts Gibraitar, and Liegar left this port for Kingston
Saturday evening with cargoos of corn. The prop
Clinton and consorts, schrs Grimsby, Clyde, and
Gleniffer, also Canadian vessels, arrived light
yesterday, and are waiting for charters.

The Northern Transit Company's propellers are
ready for the through business from Chicago to
Ogdensburg. The prop City of Toledo arrived in
from Milwaukes, yesterday, respleadent in new
paint. She has been on the Ludington route, but
will take her place with the rest of the N. T. boats
on the through route.

Several exchanges have announced that the Welland Canal has recently been deepened so as to give
fficen feet of water. That is a mistake: it will
be about 1880 when that great improvement is accomplished. In the meantime, canal-sized vessels
only can pass through.

PORT HURON. Special Correspondence of The Tribune, Pont Hunon, May 4. - The prop Jarvis Lord is at Fitzgerald's shipyard fixing the connecting-strap on her pony-engine. She will get away some time

The tug Kate Moffat is in Wolverine Dry-Dock repairing her keel and shoo. She will be affoat tomorrow some time.

The schr Southwest, which has been in winter
quariers at this port, is being fitted out. She is
putting in a new centre-board, and will be ready
to depart early next week.

The tug Burnside is in Dunford & Alverson's
Dry-Dock fixing her shoe and rudder, and will
come out this evening. Dry-Dock fixing her shoe and rudder, and will come out this evening.

An additional claim of \$820 against the barge Shiawassee, which was seized the other day, has been field, and it is probable she will be subject to others before being sold.

An effort was made last week at this port and Detroit to establish card rates for towing on Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, which proved futile. Several signatures were obtained, when the effort was abandoned through the refusal of two prominent ting-owners at Detroit to sign. It is understood that the difference to one of these firms size the season began amounts to nearly \$5.000.

Ponr Hunox, Mich., May 5.—Passed Up—Props 34y Geuid. Idaho, Argyle, St. Paul, Bertschy, victoris, Havana and consort, Hale and consort, limin with dredge Burnside and barge, Passaic and barges. Salina and barges; East Saginaw and barges. Salina and barges; Schrs J. R. Sheldon, Myosotis, Saunders, M. Staiker, Mary Garrett, H. G. Kent, L. Hanna, Wm. Crosthwaite

Down-Props Benton, Starrucca with George R. Tempost and barges, Birckhand and barges; schrs Lamen, S. T. R. Watson, Nellie Gardiner, Ann Laria, John O'Neil, Clayton Beile, W. B. Allen,

City of Manitowoc, Niagara, Hungarian, C. G. Cooper, Higgie & Jones, C. Crawford, N. C. West, Pandora, G. W. Holt, Homer, M. A. Muir. Wind-Northeast, light.
Weather-Cloudy.
The schr Neilie Gardiner lost her jib after leaving Babee's Point this morning. It happened when turning around, and got foul of the Watson's mizzen rigging. No other damage was done.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO. The following shows the movements of vessel at this port during the month of April: CLEABANCES. 70ns. 40,659 111,200 3,115 171,224 Men. 1,839 2,702 86 3,802 ARBIVALS. 929 326, 198 . Total ..... 8,400 

6, 917 THE LOST KATE L. BRUCE. Charles M. Lindgren, the owner of the schr Kate L. Bruce, which was so mysteriously lost last fall, has written to the Collector of Customs at Goderich, Ont., for the address of the fishermen who found Ont., for the address of the fishermen who found the desk containing the papers and books of the lost vessel at the Duck Islands, Lake Huron. The Bruce had 21,000 bu of wheat on board when she left this port, and the swelling of the grain, after the sinking of the vessel, probably forced the cabin up, and thus released the desk. It is probable that the sad memento of the terrible disaster that cost Capt. Hansen and his crew of eight men their lives, in the fearful storm of Nov. S last, will be sent to this city as soon the persons who have it in possession can be communicated with.

ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 5.—The prop Philadelphia left for Chicago to-day, the schr Julia Willard for Toronto, and the schr H. Dudley for Port Col-

Engineers B. F. Sherwood, Theodore Setler, and B. H. Wharton, of New York, and Chief-Engineer Hunt, of the United States stmr Michigan, will this week test the new Murphy grate-bar for tugs and steamers. The tugs Champion and Moore, of Toledo, and the tug Belaise, of Buffalo, will arrive to-morrow, and the tests will be made on these tugs.

A CIVIL ENGINEER'S VIEWS.

John B. Jervis, civil engineer, has written an article for the May-June number of the International Review, on "The future of canals in com-petition with steam-railways." He takes the petition with steam-railways." He takes the ground that steam-tows, by means of tracks on the present tow-paths, can be made available at trifling expense, and that by their means the cost of transportation can be reduced far below competition. He considers all measures for applying steam-power that have been proposed, and the plan of stopping toils in order to meet competition. Mr. Jervis is not in favor of the project of a law for carrying out the plan of using steam-power, but believes in reducing the cost of transportation as the only means of meeting competition.

A good story is told of a three-card monte sharp who boarded a lake craft at Buffalo bound for Bay shipped. Once out on Lake Eric, he began to shipped. Once out on Lake Eric, he began to throw his three cards. He succeeded in getting all the money the Captain and crew had, and then the Captain set him at work on the pump, which had been connected with the ceutre-board box, and for three days and nights he was kept at the vain attempt to pump the lakes dry, then made to disgorge his ill-gotten plunder, and was kicked ashore at Bay City a blistered, tired, worn-out skeleton of a Buffalo sharp.

AN OBSTRUCTION. Tugmen say that there is neither a pridge-tender nor a red ball on the bridge over the East Fork of the South Branch, at the Rolling-Mills, and it is only when much screeching is done that the employes in Wahl's glue-factory come out and swing proves in want's gine-factory come out and swin the bridge, and allow a tig and tow to pass through Last season the bridge was left open, so that vessel had a free passage, but for some unexplainer reason it has been kept closed this season. I should be attended to or left open.

THE TUGS IN THIS PORT. There are fifty-two tugs in this port, and, with swo of three exceptions, all of them are in commis-sion. Thirty-three are in the towing organizations, —twenty-three in the Union Towing Association, and the Nessel-Owners' Towing Company,— while nineteen are running independently. Ef-forts have been made to effect another organiza-tion, and it is quite likely that they will result satisfactorily, and an early announcement made concerning the line.

DREDGING REQUIRED. Large and deeply-laden propellers continue to have trouble by grounding on the mud-banks off Goodrich's docks and at the month of the river. Dredging is needed very much at those places. The large propeller Avon barely escaped grounding last evening at the points indicated, on her way out.

A SLIGHT FLUTTER. A rumor was current in marine insurance circles Saturday that some agent had offered to write a saturally that some agent had onered to write a line on a Buffalo cargo at a less rate than 30 cents, and 10 off, and a futter arose in consequence, and there was some skipping about to discover the offender, but he could not be found, and it is possible that the rumor may have been a false alarm. All is lovely at present, and will be as long as there is no "shenanagin."

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—The strike of tag Captains and engineers continues at this port. It is thought that some of the men will ship on vessels, and the tug-owners will have difficulty in men when they want to start again.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The Goodrich stmrs Chicago, Alpena, Corona, and Truesdell are expected in port this morning.

The tug Charles Nelson, recently purchased by Capt. Tom Holland, is being fitted out, and will cap learn the independent fact. soon join the independent fleet.

The prop Alaska arrived up from Buffalo yesterday

The Arabia was due, but up to last evening

The prop Alaska arrived up from Buffalo yesterday The Arabia was due, but up to last evening had not arrived.

The arrivals and departures of vessels were not numerous yesterday. About a dozen craft were on the lumber market last evening, and others were expected.

The tug Asa Ransom arrived in port Saturday from Bay City, and will go into service in this harbor as soon as she is fixed up a little.

The big schr J. M. Hutchinson arrived from below esterday with the large caryo of 1.700 tons of coal, consigned to the South Side Gas-Works.
The reconstructed tay Union, of the U. T. A., skipped about the river vesterday for the first time since her rebailed, and worked nicely. She will go into business to-day.

The schr Lena Jounson was chartered Saturday to bring inmber from Tawas to Chicago at \$1.25 per 100 feet, and the Margaret Dall was taken at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet from Empire Pier to this port.

The railroad lines having gotten down to bed-

\$1.50 per 1,000 feet from Empire Pier to this port.

The railroad lines having gotten down to bedrock again, it is in order for the propeller lines to settle them again. West-bound freight is still coming in large quantity via canal and lake, and everything gives promise of a successful and paying season so far as the lake lines are concerned.

A telegram was received at the Union Towing Association office Saturday, addressed to the Capation office of the Capation of Hamilton, Ont., bearing the sad information that his son was in a dying condition at Port Burweil, Ont.

ELSEWHERE.

Water will be let into the Lachine Canal on the 6th inst.

Water will be let into the Lachine Canal on the 6th inst.

The strike among the Cleveland tugmen continued at last accounts.
Capt. Joe Wolf, of the tug Crowell, saved a boy from drowning at Buffalo Thursday.
Schr Ishpeming has received a new foremast and her outfut at Buffalo.
Prop Egyptian has received new funnels at Cleveland.
The damage done to the prop Havana by her recent mishap has been repaired at Cleveland.
The chency Ames, with a load of ice, has sailed from Ogdensourg for Chicago.
Schrs Mystic Star and Trinidad have loaded coal at Oswego for Chicago at 55c per ton.
Dredges have left Toledo for Sandusky to complete the work in the latter harbor which was begun last season.
Lumber freight rates at Bay City are \$1.12½ to Toledo and \$1.37½ to Tonawanda.
The bar outside of Waukegan pler has been dredged by the tug Maxon, of Milwaukee, to the depth of from ten to eleven feet.
It is now decided to place additional lights in the difficult entrance to Parry Sound Harbor. This will be a great boon to mariners.

The prop Depere and stur Flora will bereafter make condections with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway at Ludington, carrying passengers and freignt to Milwaukee.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings it this port for the past forty-eight hours ending t 10 o'clock last night:

at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Col. Lester, Muskegon, lumber, Tweith street,
Schr Col. Lester, Market, locked and the street,
Schr North Case, Duncan City, lumber, Market,
Schr North Case, Duncan City, lumber, Market,
Schr Kate Lyon, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Prop Anne Young, Buffalo, foot of Lasaile street,
Simr Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Rush
treet. Stinr Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Annie Vought, Alpena, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr Mont Bianc, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Mont Bianc, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Ketchum, Eagle Harbor, jumber, Rush street.
Frop Avon, Buffalo, sundries, Washington street.
Schr J. M. Forrost, Muskeron, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Schr William Jones, Escanaba, ora, S. B. RollingMills.
Schr Day Spring, Muskeron, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Schr Day Spring, Muskeron, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Schr Canai, Clinton, lumber, Market.

reet.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, shingles, Market.
Schr A. J. Rugers, Cleveland, coal, S. B. Mills.
Prop Lawrence, Cleveland, sundries, Lasalie street.
Schr Clara, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Evsaline, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Elizs Day, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Frop Tempest, Grand Haven, lumber, S. Branch.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Manistee, lumber, east of Rush
Deet,

Schr Ariah Cobb, Cleveland, iron, Illinois Central Schr C. A. King, Escanaba, ore, South Branch Rolling. Allis. Schr S. L. Watson, Buffalo, cosi, Van Buren street. Schr Moonlight, Buffalo, cosi, Adams Street. Schr A. Mosher, Manfstee, number, Polk street. Prop City of Toledo, Cleveland, sindries, LaSaile

Prop City of Toledo, Cieveland, sindries, LaSalle street.

Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries, LaSalle street.

Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen's Silp,

Schr J. B. Merrill, Buffalo, coal, Randolph street.

Schr Hulle Loutl, Ludington, lumber, Market.

Schr Louise A. Burton, lumber, Market.

Schr Persa, Pentwater, lumber, Macket.

Schr Persa, Pentwater, lumber, Macket.

Schr Persa, Lumber, Macket.

Schr J. M. Hutchiuson, Eric, coal, South Side Gas
Works.

Schr Pensaukee, lumber, no orders.

Works.
Schr Pensankee, lumber, no orders,
Schr Lizzle Law, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr Lizzle Law, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr A. Bradley, Grand Rapies, lumber, Market.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Goden West, Bay City, lumber, Market.
Schr E. M. Davison, Buffalo, coal, Indian street,
Schr F. H. Danforth, Buffalo, coal, Adams street,
Schr Martner, Depere, tles, R. f. R. R. dock.
Scar C. H. Hackiey, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth
street. treet. Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, lumber, Lake street. Schr Mears, Buffalo, coal. Ogden's Canal. Schr Felicitous, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Silp. Schr Grade M. Filer, Muskegon, lumber, Kluzie Schr Jos Dreaden, Green Bay, slabs, North Branch, Schr Success, Manitowoc, ratiroad ties, Rock Island

Railroad. schr Australia. Muskegondtumber, Evans' Slip. schr Grace Murray, Saginaw. Jumber, Arnold Slip. Schr Jesse Phillips, Muskegon, lumber, Market. schr Michigan, Buffato. light, Illinois Central. "C"

Schr Australia. Muskegonfflumber, Evans' Silp.
Schr Grace Murray, Saginaw, iamber, Arnold Silp.
Schr Josse Phillips, Muskegon, Iumber, Market.
Schr Josse Phillips, Muskegon, Iumber, Market.
Schr Josse Phillips, Muskegon, Umber, Market.
Schr Jason Parker, Mulkegon, wood, Rush street.
Schr Jason Parker, Mulkegon, wood, Rush street.
Schr Jennie Lind, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.
Schr Grimsby, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr Grimsby, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr Grimsby, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr Glenifer, Milwaukee, light, Schr Schr Marian, Schr J. T. Johnson et al.
Schr J. T. Johnson et al.
Schr Glenifer, Milwaukee, light,
Schr A. Schr Marian, Sunfalo, grain.
Schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Maggle Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Marian, Schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, grain.
Schr A. J. Mosrly, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. S. Norris, Milwaukee, light.
Schr J. P. Ward, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mystic, Manistee, light.
Schr Mystic, Manistee, light.
Schr Mystic, Manistee, light.
Schr Schr S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, light.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr Schr Schr, Muskegon, light.
Schr John, Mus

JEFF DAVIS' LATEST.

Full Text of His Letter Read at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Confed Monument in Macon, Ga.

Macon Telegraph, April 27.
Col. J. P. Fort introduced Mr. J. L. Sauls-

Thanks to the merits of our Confederate dead. Thanks to the merits of our Confederate dead, they need neither orator nor bard to commend their deeds to the present gener tion of their countrymen. Many fell far from home and kindred, and sleep in unmarked grawes, but all are gathered in the love of those for whom they died, and their memories are hallowed in the hearts of all true Confederates.

By the plous efforts of our people many humble cemeteries, such as, in their impoverishment, were roosable, have been as their impoverishment, were roosable, have been as

By the pious efforts of our people many humble cemeteries, such as, in their impoverishment, were possible, have been prepared, and the Confederate dead have been collected in them from neighboring battle-fields. There annually, with reverential affection, the graves, slike of the known and unknown, are decked with vernai flowers, expressive of gratitude renewable forever, and typical of the hope of a resurrection and reunion where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

and typical of the hope of a resurrection and reunion where the wicked cease from troubling and
the weary are at rest.

To be remembered, honored, beloved by their
reciple is the ward bestowed on our Confederate
dead. It is the highest which a good and purely
patriotic man could desire. Should it be asked,
Why then build this monument? the answer is,
They do not need it, but posterity piay. It is not
their reward, but our doot. If the greatest gift a
here gives his race is to have been a here, in order
that this gift may be utilized to coming generations
its appreciation by contemporaries should be
rendered as visible and enduring as possible. Let
the monument, rising from earth toward heaven,
litt the minds of those who come after us to a
higher standard than the common test of success.
Let it teach that man is born for duty, not for expediency; that when an attack is made on the community to which he belongs, by which he is protected, and to which his altegiance is due, his first
obligation is to defend that community; and
that under such conditions it is better to
have 'fought and lost, than never to
have fought at sall." Let posterity learn
by this monument: that you commemorate men who died in a defensive war: that theyhave fought at all." Let posterity learn by this monument that you commemor-ate men who died in a defensive war; that they did not, as has been idly stated, submit to arbitra-ment of arms the questions at issue-questions which involved the inalienable rights inherited from their ancestors, and held in trust for their posterity; but that they strove to maintain the State sovereignty which their fathers left them, and which it was their duty, if possible, to trans-mit to their children.

State sovereignty which their fathers left them, and which it was their duty, if possible, to transmit to their children.

Away, then, with such feeble excuse for the abandonment of principles, which may be crushed for a while, but which, possessing the eternal vitality or truth, must in its own good time prevail over perishable error.

Let this monument teach that heroism derives its lustre from the justice of the cause in which it is displayed, and let it mark the difference between a war waged for the robber-like purpose of conquest, and one to repel juvasion—to defend a people's hearths and alsars, and to maintain their laws and liberties. Such was the war in which our heroes fell, and theirs is the crown which sparkles with the gems of patriotism and right-ecusness, with a glory undimmed by any motive of agrandizement or intent to inflict rain on others. We present them to posterity as examples to be followed, and wait securely for the verdict of mankind when knowledge shall have dispelled misrepresentation and delus'on. Is it unreasonable to hope that mature reflection and a gloser study of the political history of the Union flay yet restore the right's prostrated by the passions developed in our long and bloody war? If, however, it should be otherwise, then from our heroes' graves shall come in mourmful tones the

And if our children must obey,
They must, but thinking on our day.
Twill less debase them to submit.
Yours faithfully, JAFFRISON DAVIS.

THE FASHIONS.

Revival of the Old Style Muslin-Delaines in Classic Design.

The Latest Thing in Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas for the Wealthy.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

has ushered in some exquisite things, and it is

almost safe to say that now the summer fash-

ions are full-fledged. One of the latest novel-

ties is the revival of a lovely old material, which

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The loveliest of months

was in high favor with our grand-generation, and even perhaps a later generation. This is muslin delaine. As yet only one house in the city is enterprising enough to offer it; but from private advices direct from Paris, the fountain-head of fashion, I am informed that mousselin de laine is the thing for young ladies, and that, in regard to colors, white is considered the most elegant. Certainly there cannot be a more satisfactory selection. Nothing can be softer, more delicate than this lovely fabric. It drapes exquisitely, in close, clinging folds; neither crushes nor wrinkles, nor is affected by seapreezes nor mountain air, and is a dainty, girlish material. Though white is regarded with most approbation, the by no means to be rejected. Those delaines I vogue are by no means to be rejected. Those delaines I have seen are beautiful, and show a novel and delightful trimming. These are borderings running along the edge of the goods and in colors that correspond. The borders vary in width from one and a half inches to a finger's length. The delaines shown me were the white, not a cream tint, but a pure dead white; pale lavender and lilie; the most delicate blue, appearing almost the shadow of a tint than the tint itself; then a faint green, of which there are two shades, a greenish green and a peculiar sort of bronze or vellowish green. The borders on each are exquisite. On the white is one of gorgeous colors. Another style shows the rich, dull blendings of Persian hues. Again, the delicate green has a fine mosaic border of scarlet and gold. These costumes are very stylishly made, not a few in classic designs, for which the material is admirably suited. One, for instance, a dinner tollette for Newport, has a very long, plain skirt, the back being closely gathered at the belt and falling in straight, uncontined folds. The front from the knees down, consists of rich, broad kilt pleats, edged at the bottom by a border. This shows waved lines of dark and very pale green, over which is a fine and very delicate network of gold. A row of the same bordering edges the top of the pleating, and pieces or ends of the border piped with dark green silk fall at intervals over the oleating. The ends are about seven inches long, a finger broad, and are pointed at the end. There is a close-fitting basque that below the belt is cut away in coat style, and that hangs behind in a long, square end, which near the bottom is divided. Bach end is gathered at its termination and finished with an odd but handsome bow made of the bordering. The basque is cut in surplice at the neck, and the sieeves are cut open and slightly flaring. Large, round, white pear-buttons fasten the weat in front. It is trimmed to march the skirt. have seen are beautiful, and show a novel and

are specially suited for watering-place wear, and the fortunate dealer who has introduced it is overwhelmed with orders, and sin a seventh heaven of delight. These dresses are often made up with some sort of outside garment. It is often a stylish cape baving long ends which are crossed in front and then passed across the hips to the back, where they are fastened beneath a bow or are knotted and have long pendant ends hanging loose. These little wrops are exceedingly pretty, and are now onite. raps are exceedingly pretty, and are now quit Another still shows a little pointed shawl of

cashmere, silk, or whatever one wishes, with long pointed ends, which are knotted loosely on the breast and fall to the knees. French lace

of the Corner-Stone of the Confederate
Monument in Macon, Ga.

Macon Tetestrub, April 27.

Col. J. P. Fort introduced Mr. J. L. Saulsbury, Jr., the gentleman selected to read the letter of ex-President Jefferson Davis. Mr.

Saulsbury rose and in an eloquent manner read one of the grandest letters ever penned by human hand. The selection of the reader was peculiarly felicitous. In a voice modulated to great ex-fection, and in a manner that showed how deeply the reader felt the sentiments of glowing patriotism of the great ex-President of the Confederacy. Mr. Saulsbury executed the trust assigned:

Mississipped City. Miss., April 11, 1878.—Gx. T.L.KINN: I sincercily regret my insolity to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of "a monument to be erected in Macon, Ga., in honor of our dead Confederate soliders.

The event possesse every attail, Association; the monument is to be located in the kaystone State of the Confederate soliders.

What though we were overborne by numbers, and accessories not less efficient, truth is not to be measured by success in or him whom probables in the face of unequal odds, but is it not rather more to his credit that he counted all else as dust in the balance when weighed with honor and dairy. On many a stricken field our soldiers stood few and faint, but fearless still, for they wore the panoply of nanuestioning condition in the hospitals, and at the wayside refectories, so largely contributed to relieve the sick and the wonded, and whose unfailering devotion to their country's cause in the darkest hours of our struggle illustrated the fidelity of the sex which was last at the cross and first at the sepather. Here for the consecution of the outside was contributed to relieve the sick and the wonded, and whose unfailering devotion to their country's cause in the darkest hours of our struggle illustrated the fidelity of the sex which was last at the cross and first at the sepather. Here for the consecutions of institutions in the hospitals, and at the wayside refectories, so

wide band of plain bright color like the silk used. For instance, an umbrella of a shimmering reddish slik has the band of pure cardinal; another that seems to be shaded blue has the band of plain, decided mazarine. These are of ordinary size, and, while elegant, are also much more serviceable than a parasol, which can properly accompany only an elaborate tollette. The handles are, as a rule, perfectly plain, or else very fanciful. These last are, of course, very expensive, and are sometimes so highly ornate that, save in a carriage open to the sun, they seem in rather questionable taste.

very expensive, and are sometimes so highly ornate that, save in a carriage open to the sun, they seem in rather questionable taste. I do not see in the shops, nor at church, nor on the promenade, so many lace-covered parasols. In place of them are those having rich embroidery on the outside. As I write, there drives just past my window an open carriage, whose occupant is protected from the beaming May sun by a novel and handsome parasol. It is of a pale but rich layender, for my lady is in half-mourning, as I decide from her toilette,—the lining being a very thin white silk. The edge is finished by a fail of white lace a finger deep, and headed by a fail of white lace a finger deep, and headed by a line of tiny crystal beads. On each division of the parasol is an oval of rich and rare lace of exquisite design, giving a beautiful effect. The handle is of ivory, and resembles a cup or an inverted bell at the top. Altogether, it is an odd and lovely sun-shade.

Just at this time of the year most ladies are busy making up those dainty little confections which are included in the general name of lingerie. There is a pretty little fichu which is easy of construction and will well repay one for the time and care expended in making it. Fine white Swiss muslin is laid in smooth, easy folds about the neck. On the shoulders, they are trimmed to a shapely, slender point, which falis a little on the arm. It may then be crossed upon the bosom, and the ends concealed beneath the belt, or it may be passed down the front so as to give a surplice effect, and have the ends fastened in front at the waist line under a bow or a bunch of natural flowers. Two rows of Valenciennes lace or a double ruching of Swiss

wear them who should not, for I am told there is a great demand for them, and slender should reason and shapely throats are not too numerous even in this good town.

These of very fine linen, broad, and hemstitched at the edres, are to be very fish. There are not use and morning wear. These are no touse and morning wear. There are no time and morning wear. There are no time state of the state of the state of lasters are cepted authority on all matters of tasters are cepted authority on all matters of lasters are accepted authority on all accepted and accepted accepted accepted and accepted acce the crop is heading out. An average area was sown, and there is a prospective yield of 100 per cent in some sections. However, farmers do not regard the prospects as promising as they were two weeks ago. Winter oats, of which an unusual acreage was sown, were never looking better. Spring oats are very unpromising. In the grass-growing regions the crop is in splendid condition, promising a heavy vield; the last seeding is doing well. Corn-pianting has just been finished in the eastern and southern portions of the State. The area will be somewhat smaller than usual. Tobacco has not been set out yet, but an abundance of plants in beds are doing well. The area will be only about two-thirds as great as last year. There is a small crop of peaches in most sections, and plenty of apples. A severe hailstorm last Sunday, embracing in its course almost the entire portion of the State from Fredericksburg to the North Carolina line, and more than 100 miles inland, did much damage in many places. In the vicinity of Norfolk, a great trucking region, many thousand dollars worth of early vegetables were destroyed. The trucking region around Richmond also suffered from its effects. In some small areas wheat is in full head, but was much damaged by the storm. There have been no other storms or rains to do material injury to the crops.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., May 2.—Favored by a mild

Augusta, Ga., May 2.—Favored by a mild Accests, Ca., May 2.—Favored by a mild winter. Georgia planters began the present sca-son with their farms in fine condition and fields well opened for the reception of a large grain crop. Nursed by the early spring, the small grain came up fully three weeks earlier than in crop. Nursed by the early spring, the small grain came up fully three weeks earlier than in any season in the past twenty years. Fine stands were immediately secured all over the State, and, missing the dreaded April frosts, were extremely promising. Wheat and oars were most bountifully sown, which, aided in many fine stances by commercial fertilizers, promised to yield half again as large an average; but of late rust has appeared in many sections, principally in Middle Georgia, attacking blades of wheat and late-sown oats. Farmers contend that solong as it is confined to the blade the rust will do no damage, but serious apprehensions are felt lest the crop be one-fourth cut off from rust, as nearly two-thirds of the growing grain has been attacked. Added to this, a fly, resembling the common house-fly, has appeared in several counties, attacking the wheat blooms themselves, and great anxiety is felt on this account. Outs promise finely in every part of Georgia, but unless rain appears soon the crop will suffer greatly. An average corn-area is planted. Fresh plowing is going on, but here, too, the bud-worm has begun its devastation, and in this section much corn had to be plowed up and replanted. If rust and worms do not materially injure the small-grain crops, an unusually fine harvest may reasonably be expected in Georgia, as large areas are sown. The cotton-areas are not diminished. Three-fifths of the cotton-crop is up, and chopping out the plant is being conducted, but cool nights and mornings are weakening the young plants as well as damaging the fruit. The country generally is in need of rain, except in extreme South Georgia, where recent heavy storms have packed the ground too tightly for vegetation to thrive.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3.—The season up

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3.—The season up to this date has been unusually propitious for all kinds of crops. From the 10th to the 25th of April is a period annually dreaded by the farmers of this section. By the 10th of April the corn and cotton are generally in a condition to be seriously injured by frost and cold snaps. The corn and cotton crops most promising for years.

The suring has been mild, and rain enough has fallen to keep the most promising for years. The suring has been mild, and rain enough has fallen to keep the ground in a condition of moisture nightly beneficial to all kinds of crops. On April 23 a severe rain and wind storm passed along the eastern boundary of this State, doing great damage to property. Farm-houses of every description were prostrated in various portions of Randolph, Russel, Cleburne, and other eastern counties, and in some instances life was lost. Only a portion of the State was visited by the storm, and no damage of any consequence was done to the crops. In the Black Belt, where so much corn and cotton are raised, the prospect at present is highly encourazing, the stands of both corn and cotton ticing the best for years. The proportion of crops this year is about the same as last year. The threatened war in Europe did not cause farmers to plant less cotton and more corn than usual, and the acreage of both crops is in about the same proportion. In Cefficial and Northern Alabama the grain-crops are very good, and promise handsome yields. Wheat and oats are extensively raised in those sections. To sum up, the crops of all kinds in Alabama are the most profising since the War, and the To sum up, the crops of all kinds in Alabama are the most profilising since the War, and the people are consequently more cheerful and hopeful that, if good weather continues, they

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2.—A few weeks ago the prospects for an abundant wheat crop were excellent, the acreage sown being upprecedentedly large and the crop forward and flourishing, but recent rains have caused so much rust that the yield will only be half as large as last year's. In several counties the Hessian fly and yellow blight are helping on the work of destruction. Apples and peaches promise well, and if frost does not come the yield will be immense. The other crops look finely, and farmers bid fair to make up on them what is lost on wheat.

wheat.

Kroxville, Tenn., May 2.—Reports just received from twenty-live counties in East Tennessee, lying along and contiguous to the East Tennessee, lying along and contiguous to the East Tennessee, lying in a Georgia Railroad, between Bristol and Chattanooga, show the following in regard to the growing wheat crop: Area sown, about one-third above the average, and will be harvested two weeks earlier on account of mild winter and spring; in some localities badly damaged by rust and Hessian fly; it is too early to estimate correctly the full extent of the damage, but most probably it is 50 per cent. Many fields will not pay for harvesting, while others are yet uninjured. The complaints from the west of Knoxville are more serious than from the country between Knoxville and the Virginia line. The recent heavy storms in the Southwest did not reach this locality, and consequently crops were not damaged in that way. The fruit crop is the most promising in the history of the State. The trees are loaded with fruit, and the crop is now beyond danger from late frosts,—the only drawback to fruit-growing in this mountain country. In Eastern Tennessee the area of corn planted is about the average. The season thus far has been most propitious, and farmers are well up with their spring work. With the exception of wheat, all crops promise an abundant yield, and while farmers are much discouraged, that may turn out a greater harvest than is now expected. KKOXVILLE, Tenn., May 2.—Reports just re-

while farmers are much discouraged, that may as to give a surplice effect, and have the ends fastened in front at the waist line urder a bow or a bunch of natural flowers. Two rows of Valenciennes lace or a double ruching of Swiss form an appropriate finish. Outside cuffs increase constantly in favor, and with justice, for they brighten and ornament most prettily a plain or even a rather shabby diress. They are infinite in variety, and afford a good field for the exercise of original designs. Many ladies here make their own, and consequently have agreater supply than they otherwise would. The cuffs may be worn with a corresponding collar,—indeed, they usually are. Those of Russian point-lace are very handsome, and are not expensive, considering their excellent effect and great dûrability. White Swiss and Valenciennes cuffs are much admired, and have a telling advantage in the fact that they may be laundried. Deep round or Pointed Linen Collans, with outside cuffs, are much in vogue. A very handsome style shows seven or eight rows of hem-stitching along the edge both of collar and cuffs. Another variety has a design wrought in colors on the back of the cuff, and a similar one in each corner of the collar. These deep collars are not becoming to all ladies, but those who find them so do well to wear them. When they are becoming they are excessively so. To slender, drooping shoulders, and a straight, shapely throut, neither too long nor too thick, they are admirably adapted. But because they are fashionable, I fear many will because they are fashionable, I fear many will

been, and a larger supply of cattle will be driven to market than usual.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2.—Recent advices from various counties of the State give promise of an unusually heavy yield of cereals, and the cotton crop is also growing finely. The stands are good. Some injury resulted from the violent rain-storms in the eastern counties, and many farms on the river and creek-bottoms near the Mississippi were overflowed, but this occurred so early in the season that there was ample time for replanting. The staple crops in general will probably be 15 per cent larger than last year, and larger than any for the last ten years. The greatest danger is in too much wet weather. The weather now is propitious, and farmers throughout the State are hopeful.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., May 2.—The acreage sown in Colorado is one-third greater than in any previous season, chiefly wheat, little corn or barley having been put in. The season is two or three-weeks earlier than usual. The crops planted in February got a good start, aided by heavy snow, but the past month has been very dry, with heavy winds in the middle of April, which cut the growing wheat badly, and absorbed the surface moisture. All crops on new ground are suffering from drought, and farmers depend on rain and snow to get their crops through to June, when the mountain stream will fill the ditches. Unless we have rain soon, the crops must be greatly danaged. There are no signs of grasshoppers, but in some parts of the State a small, light-brown worm is hurting the wheat. Many fields in sandy soll have been entirely destroved, and farmers are beginning to resow their land. The prospects are that, with the most favorable conditions from now on, the yield of grain must be considerably below the average. Vegetation in the towns where water can be obtained for irrigating is doing well. Fruits were injured by frosts and cold weather in Northern Colorado, except grapes, strawberries, and the smaller fruits, which promise well. Fruits were injured by frosts and cold weather in Northern Colorado, except grapes, strawberries, and the smaller fruits, which promise well. Farmers still holding last year's wheat in large quantities for higher prices, considerable has been shipped out of the State. Millers think there is enough left to supply home demands for a year.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Every species of crou is in a prospectus condition. The best-in-

crop is in a prosperous condition. The best-in-formed grain men believe that the surplus wheat for export will exceed 800,000 sport tons, wheat for export will exceed 800,000 snort tons, 200,000 more than has been exported in any former year. The crops are especially good in the San Joaquin Valley, where the land, well rested during the recent droughts, was extensively sown with wheat, and after the copious winter rains foreshadowed a favorable season. Latesown grain in many portions of the State promises well. Fruits, especially grapes, are in excellent condition, and many thousand new vines are coming up and bearing.

PALMER ON CULLOM.

How the Communists Would Be Crushed Prices, \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Matinees, 50 and 25c.

Springfield (III.) Register.

We warn the Communistic leaders at Chicago not to be taken in the trap which Gov. Culiom is apparently preparing for them. He is report-

is apparently preparing for them. He is reported as having said:

So far as the Communist scare was concerned, he had taken but little stock in it, and he did not believe that there was any class of men in Chicago, so foolnardy as to attempt a revolution by force of arms, which would only prove disastrous, when the same ends could be gained ultimately by agitation and the ballot-box. However, the Governor said, if there should be an unrising or a riot in the State, the State Government would be ready to aid any municipal authority in crushing it, and the State was amply prepared for such an emergency. He did not anticipate the least trouble.

The Governor knows very well that the Commune cannot attain the same ends by agitation

The Governor knows very well that the Commune cannot attain the same ends by agitation and the ballot-box which they can by revolution and violence. They seek, so they say, a division of property, and that can only be obtained in this country by force of arms and violence.

But this is apart from the issue. The Governor uses soft words as to the Commune. He takes but "little stock in the scare," he "does not believe there is any class of men in Chicago so foolhardy as to attempt a revolution by force of arms," and he "does not anticipate any trouble," It is for the benefit of the Commune leaders that we warn them seriously not to be so foothardy as to attempt a revolution by force of arms," and he "does not anticipate any trouble," It is for the benefit of the Commune leaders that we warn them seriously not to be deceived by this show of disoelief and indifference on the part of the Governor. He is the tiovernor of the State of Illinois, the Commander-in-Chief of the militia; and it is no discredit to him to say that he seeks still further political distinction. He knows, for he is too shrewd a man and too good a politician not to know, that if the Commune should attempt violence, all his chances of further preferment depend upon his defeat of the attempt and the destruction of the society. He knows that such action on his part would place him far in advance of all his competitors in this State, and would give him antional reputation. We do not say he desires the Commune to create a riot; his character forbids the suggestion that he wishes any turbulence or violence as a means of assisting his proper political ambition, but if violence is attempted, if a riot is inaugurated, he will certainly see his opportunity, an opportunity which he does not create, and he will see that the method of taking advantage of it is to do his whole duty. It is not at all likely that he would be called upon to put forth any great part of the power which the Constitution and the laws of the State have placed in his hands as Chief Executive. It is probable that the two regiments of militia now in Chiesgo, well armed, organized, and commanded as they are, would be sufficient to crush the Commune at a blow; but if it be supposed that these are insufficient, he can send twice as many more to Calcago in five hours. If anybody suppose that the fillinois "militia" is militia in the old, original sense, they are greatly mistaken. But suppose that the militia should fall or be overcome, there remains behind a force which has met the bost soldiers of the Rebellion, the flower of the armies of the South. There are in Chicago, in Cook County, and all over the State, thousa

in Chicago.
We do not pretend that we have any sympo We do not pretend that we have any sympathy for the Commune; we have no right to pretend to be in the Governor's counsels; we do
not asperse his motives in speaking as he is reported to have done; but it is impossible that
the facts we have stated and the considerations
we have suggested can escape the Governor's
attention, while the leaders of the Commune
need only to note them to observe their weight,
and it is really for the benefit of the Commune
that these lines are put in print.

OFFICE OF THE

Life Association of America St. Louis, April 15, 1878. In accordance with the provisions of Section Gof the Charter, an election for five members of the General Board of Directors, to serve for the term of three years, will be held at the general office, in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1878. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock a. m. to 30 clock p.m. II. W. HOUGH, President.

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The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any hind.

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READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? To you feel nervous, debilitated, freful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmane, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pinples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

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ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-flicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY! **EMERSON'S MINSTRELS** And the original BIG FOUR—Smith, Waldron, Morton and Martin, headed by the Measuch of Minstrelsy,

BILLY EMERSON:

der of Rufined Minstrelsy. Chas Heywood. Sig. coo, Fred Waltz, and an Opera Quintette and diless Orchestra. 21 Star Performers. COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. THIS EVENING AND ALL THE WEEK, SERVITUDE AND FREEDOM.

The greatest Sensation yet produced.

First appearance of the following:

4 CONTINENTAL

Celebrated Quartette Song and Dance Artista.

BEN DODGE.

LITTLE BOB,

And the great MARTELL FAMILY.

Grand Marinees Tuesday and Friday.

Popular Prices—25, 35, and 50 cents. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Co-night-Matinees Wednesday and Saturday-J. L. ROVING JACK!

With a powerful cast of characters. Prof. S. RHINE HART and His Wonderful Troupe of Dogs. KELLT and NEARY, Irish Comedians. Miss GEORGIS KAINE, Serio-Comic Vocalist. THE LANKS, Premiere Popular Prices-25, 85, 50, and 75 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. JOSH HART COMBINATION, FROM NEW YORK CITY. Brightest Additional Nov-city Stars. Great Carrolle-Richard. Rdward, and Mas-ter Dick; Barlow Brothers; also, Sam Devere, Larry Tooley, Kelly and Collyer, Hannah Birch. The Com-ing Man. Last week of CHICAGO—Before, During, and After the Fire. Mathness Wednesdays and Satur-days, 2:30. Thursday, change of bill.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT'S SENSATIONAL LIFE-STORY AFTER DARKI

WEST END OPERA HOUSE. Monday, May 8, ONE WEEK MORE of Mr. ALF. . BURNETT
In his Musical and Characteristic Entertainments, under an pices of N. C. T. U. Popular prices.

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EXCHANGE. Interest on deposits. Advances made on approved collaterals.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that Frank A. Piati has withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Swan, Clark & Co. The copartnership will continue under the above name, with the undersigned as copartners. BAXTER C. SWAN, HENRY A. CLARK, EMERY A. CLARK. GEO. P. KING, GEORGE P. WOODS.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1878.

MEDICAL NERVOUS DEBILITY WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL.

A party of eighteen tourists from New Or cans are at the Sherman House.

"Your money or your life!" said the villain Do you take script" said the victim. A gentleman ont in the vicinity of Lincoln ark has begun the cultivation of the domestic hen. His neighbors on either hand were dropped from the church-rolls yesterday at their own request, and think that now they can do full justice to the subject.

A fireman named Manning, attached to No. 1, as been missing from his post for two days ast. One day he sprained his ankle in coming own a patent conveyance from the sleeping partments to the main floor, but it was not hought to be a serious matter. He has not assessed to the serious matter.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon Lizzie Biersch, 18 cars of are, while carelessly standing on the butternt of Twelfth street bridge, waiting for it close, had her foot bally crushed between the closing bridge and the abuttment. She was smoved to her bome, No. 74 Liberty street, and as attended by Dr. Henry.

At 10:30 yesterday forenoon a team of horses ttached to a buggy, owned by F. Daft, corner Vabash avenue and Thirty-first street, and riven by his son, ran away at the corner of tandolph and State streets. At the corner of Madison street they were stopped by a collision with street car No. 279. Damage

It being rumored that two of the Custom-House workmen, Kalstrom and McQueeney, nad been discharged because they testified before the Investigating Commission, a reporter asked Mr. Burling yesterday what truth there was in the story. He said he wasn't aware that either of them had given any evidence. There was no work for them, and hence their dismissal.

A West-Side barber has been struck with a totable idea. He will employ hereafter none out dumb men, and an eight-horse-power phongraph in the middle of the room will sing slections from the latest operas, tell comic tories, and repeal all the confessions of Mrs. litton, the market quotations, election returns, ad the like. There are millions on millions in he thinks.

Minor arrests: Thomas Tierney, a youth harged with stealing vigeons from John Kuhl, if 135 Milwankee avenue; Daniel Sullivan, harged with the larceny of clothing by Officer deCann; John McDevitt, obtaining drinks in a Vest Madison street saloon under pretext of eeing a police officer; Kittie Ives and Maggie tendin, two colored women brought in by Decetives Flynn and Stewart, and charged with the larceny of \$35 from Norman Norton, a guest t the Sands House.

e Goodwin, of Detroit, has been in the or a day or two, the guest of his name-legal and the control of the control of the court at Menominee and Escanaba. It sake, D. Goodwin, Jr. The Judge is on his way to hold court at Menominee and Escanaba. It is said Judge Goodwin is the oldest judicial officer in the West, having been on the Bench as Judge of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of Michigan ever since 1843. He was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and a member of the Convention of 1867, and United States Attorney for Michigan under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren.

Jackson and Van Buren.

The lecture of 'the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Bishop of Peoria, on the "Enthusiaum of Humanity," drew a large number of people to McCormick's Hall last evening, and the power of the speaker was shown by the close attention which was paid to all he said. He is one of the most cloquent men in the country, and enjoys the distinction of being able to get 'together at his lectures a larger audience than any other of the Catholic clergy in the West. The proceeds of the lecture were for the benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital—a worthy charity—and quite a nice sum was realized.

Sum was realized.

The average Sunday some in the West Twelfth street district is as good fun as a circus. Yesterday afternoon a drunken woman was found on the street near the corner of Halsted and Maxwell streets by a gang of boys, who at once began teasing her. A boy's delight is not in the mischlef he does, but in the exciting chase that follows the commission of some depredation. The woman was suggred, and chased the boys lively enough, until the crowd grew to gigantic proportions. A large policeman dared to interfere with the entertainment, and the woman assaulted him. A drunken woman's delight is to sit flat and almost lifeless on the sidewalk, and defy the policeman to walk her to the station or even carry her. The policeman looked about for sid, and, spying a butcher's waron close at hand, dumped the refractory lemale into it. Here then was a dilemma: there was no horse, and if the policeman got out to draw the wagon, the woman, could not be constrained to reflictly for fun, and gathering about the vehicle they laid hold of it, and either draw other opportunity for fun, and gathering about the vehicle they laid hold of it, and either drew or pushed it some blocks to the station, where the drunkard was dumped into a cell. A crowd numbering at least several thousand followed

numbering at least several thousand followed in the train.

Peonle who moved list week are beginning to get acquainted with each othe. A black-eyed woman, with a long, thin nose, moved into a house on West Harrison street on Wednesday last. From that time time till 11 p. m. on Saturday she was occupied, the outgoing tenants having left the house a perfect pigstye that any decent person would be ashamed to ask an Esquimaux Caffre to live in, in scrubbing and rubbing, and toiliffs and moiling, and washing and dusting, having, as she herself said, not a moment to turn round in. And yet, when at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning her husband came down to breakfast, this faithful spouse was able to tell him all about the parlor furniture next door, and how one hind leg of the big green arm-chair behind the door on your left as you went in had the castor off, and was propped up on a piece of brick, and that there was a big oilspot under the sofa; also, that the neighbor on the other side wore a silk dress that had been turned at least twick, and was badly frayed on three of the breadthe; also, that the macross the way had had his salary cut down from \$1,800 to \$1,500 on the 1st of January, and what the family expenditures were to a cent; also, that the little boy in the second house round the round the corner(white, with green blinds) who had been down with the mumos, was going to be out next day, with interesting; biographical, genealogical, historical, statistical, and miscellaneous information concerning everybody within a radiusof a hundred and fifty yards. She had also borrowed an ax to split her kindling with, and while they were at breakfast a neighbor's little girl came in to return the tea her ma had borrowed of the new-comers the night before.

"Any news this morning?" said an implacable Democrat, who has for months been howl-

while they were at breakfast a neighbor's little girl came in to return the tea her ma had borrowed of the new-comers the night before.

"Any news this morning?" said an implacable Democrat, who has for months been howling for the punishment of everybody connected with the Great Fraud. "Yes, something of importance from Washington," said his friend; "didn't you see the extras when you were down town?" "No," said the implacable Democrat; "what is up! Has the Congress resolved to rise in the might of an outraged people, and clatching the vile usurper by the throat, to hurl him from the seat he accupies through Fraud! I tell you, sir, that till justice is done in this matter, sir, free-born Americans will agitate and agitate, and never cease to agitate till—till the cows come home, and the genius of victory perches upon their banners." "Haves is out,—he resigned this afternoon," said his friend, "and Tilden was sworn in at three minutes past 5. Bully, isn't it?" "Bully?" said the implacable Democrat, as his jaw fell and his face turned of a pale ashen hue; "bully! it's another of those dam Radical tricks. Who on earth wanted Hayes out and Tilden in! What in blazes' name did they go and disturb the business of the country at this moment! Why couldn't they leave things in statu quo, and let the usurper writhe in his stolen seat till the people rose up in their might in 1850 and hurled him into the abyss of—into the abyss. in fact! Eh!? "What?" said his iriend. "I thought you wanted the Fraud punished and the Usurper hurled, and so on, p. d. q." "Never, never," cried the implacable Democrat, with much earnestness; we want it denounced, and now that Hayes has resigned and Tilden is in, what?" thunder are we going to denounce, and now that Hayes has resigned and Tilden is in, what? thunder are we going to do for a grievance? That's what I want to know. Blamed if this here Republic isn't going to perdition quicker'n a dog could trot." Touched by the good man's grief, his friend Cold him that it was only a joke. "I feel

don't scare me again that way. The prospect is too awind to be thought of for a moment."

Accidental shooting.

About 6 o'clock last evening two men named John Slovy and John Prisbe, both thoroughly saturated with liquor, engaged in shooting at a mark in the rear of No. 31 James avenue, with a small Whitneyville revolver. Slovy fired one shot, and then Prisbe fired, and as he did so a faint acream was heard, and a little 5-year-old boy named Frank Kovitskowski, residing at the number named, fell to the ground. The bullet had entered the little fellow's right lung a few inches below the nipple. He was attened by Dr. Bidwell, but as the ball had taken a downward course it could not be found. He was unable to give any idea of the result of the wound until to-day. Both men were arrested soon after the occurrence by Officer John Enright, and were locked up in the Haerian Street Station. They claim, as also

do a number of witnesses, that the shooting was purely accidental, but if such free use of firearms does not constitute a very bad case of criminal carelessness, it would be hard to find a name for it. Late last night the injured child was very low and-weak, and was hardly expected to live through the night.

Tremont House—The Hon. T. C. Pound. Chippews Falls, James A. Hawley, Dixon; T. L. Seiby, Peoria; Judge C. H. Phelps, Burlington; the Hon. E. Chamberlain, Burlington; J. R. Tabor, New York; L. E. Hanson, Wheeling; F. A. Smith, Cincinnati; the Hon. C. A. Mayer, Pennsylvanis; D. M. Peck, Harrisonr; J. R. Dutton, Louisville... Grand Pacific—L. Waterman, New Orleans; M. McCulloch, Montreal; Samuel Carson and E. E. Cadue, Boston; F. B. Ciarke, St. Paul; D. R. Ford, Philadelphia; G. W. Dellaway, Muscatine; R. T. McNeal, Davenport... Palmer House—D. B. Stedman, Boston; H. Du Puy, Philadelphia; W. M. Mills, Dayton; Col. Bancroft, England; H. R. Worthington, New York; W. H. Wyman, Cincinnati; Dr. J. N. Then, M. S. Sherman House—D. C. Ripley, Pittsonry; C. N. Brady, Wheeling; W. S. Weeks, Springfield, Mass.; N. M. Wendle and G. H. Birch, Allany; Amos K. Stiles, Omaha; Henry Joy, Trendon.

THE RING ALDERMEN. THEIR DISGUST OVER THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE The true inwardness of the tactics adopted by the Aldermen who "got left" in the appoint ment of the Council Committees is cropping out momentarily through certain manifestaheaviest chances were based, originally, upon the selection of Pearsons for the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee. His appointment, one Alderman said, will prove to the Silk-Stockings that we are acting reasonably with them. The position is an important one, and they will certainly give us Ald. Lawler, say, for the Committee on Railroads, Ryan on Fire and Water, and McNurney on Gas. Another Al-

Water, and McNurney on Gas. Another Alderman said that the city was in bad financial difficulties just now. Pearsons was Chairman of the Finance Committee at the time the stoppage of the pay of the city employes commenced, and, if there possibly be any trouble, let Ald. Pearsons stand it. It serves him right. Cary, for Judiciary, was standing well at one time, but, for prudential reasons, that position was conceded to Tuley. Tully, as Chairman of the Committee on Schools, was regarded as certain, on the ground of experience, be having been a School Inspector. The manner in which they regard the present School Committee are Germans. There are Schweisthal, Beidler, Knopf, Cullerton, and Tully—three to two. This means the teaching of German in the public schools. "Might as well teach Irish." remarks an Alderman of the "got left" party. The man they wanted in their ranks most of all was Smyth, of the Ninth, who kept severely distant from

wanted in their ranks most of all was Smyth, of the Ninth, who kept severely distant from all of the factions. His position was to be the Chairmanship of the Committee on Printing. He refused all offers, however.

An Alderman among the defeated explains the matter by the fact that they had to light the Rairoad and Gas Committees. "For instance," he says, "look at Riordan, of the Seventh; he sells hav to the West Side Railroad Company, What is the result? Riordan is on the Committee on Railroads, on the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, and there is no doubt but that Hickey got him on the Committee on Police." Ald. Sanders' action (of the Second) is also severely commented upon. And as to Cook getting Public Buildings,—it was never dreamed of.

Yesterday atternoon a meeting was held on West Harrison street, at which was discussed the proposed reconsideration of the Council Committees to-night. No detinine action was taken.

the Council Committees to-night. No definine action was taken. A party present, however, allowed that the introduction of Afd. Lawler's resolution as to the admission of Hildreth into the Council was premature, and decidedly so. It turned Riordan over, and what influence he had. Riordan took his action with the other side as a matter of self-preservation. If Hildreth were admitted, Riordan, who was his old opponent in the Seventh, would lose his seat. If Lawler had not introduced that resolution, it was the opinion of the party referred to that the Council Committees would carry, as about arranged in the caucuses held, and heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE.

and who was entenced to five years in the Penitentiary. Afterwards, upon avowing that he fully expected to serve his term, and exhe fully expected to serve his term, and expected no clemency or favors to be shown him, he was used as a witness in the George Eager trial, and was instrumental in bringing about a conviction and recommendation that George be sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Stein was also an important witness in the Dahlquist robbery, for which Eager was awarded one year in the Penitentiary. He was also to be used as a witness against Oscar Burns and others now in jail, who are said to have constituted the Eager gang of burglars that committed the cloth robberies. It was accounted strange that Eager should succeed in getting new trials, and in other ways maintaining his liberty despite the convictions, but it was accounted still stranger when Stein was yesterday found upon the street a free man. A Tribung reporter at once set about an investigation, and learned that, at 12:30 vesterday afternoon, John Lyle King, Stein's attorney, upon going to the Post-Office, found a sealed envelope there in his box, which, upon being opened, was found to contain a Governor's pardon for Stein. The document had been expected Saturday, but it was thought that it would come addressed to State's-Attorney Mills. Mr. King lost no

to State's-Attorney Mills. Mr. King lost no time in serving it, first upon Mr. Mills and then upon the jail authorities, and Stein stepped forth from the jail, a weightier and a better-looking man than when he entered it some five

looking man than when he entered it some five months ago. A few weeks ago it was alleged that he was sickly, and would die if kept there, but he certainly did not show any such signs upon reappearing in the sunlight of yesterday. Whether his conscience has undergone any more change than his outer appearance is a matter of much conjecture, but he said to a friend last evening that henceforth he would be honest in all his deatings.

As may be expected, his pardon occasioned considerable surprise among the Eager crowd, who refused to believe tuntil they had seen Stein personally. What effect his pardon will have upon Eager's case is hard to predict; time alone and State's-Attorney Mills can tell that. But, inasmuch as the Eager crowd openly rated the law that allowed a self-convicted thief to escape the Penitentiary, it is fair to presume that they are afraid Stein's pardon will be a sad blow at their leader.

As to what means were used to bring about a

the Pentientiary, it is fair to presume that they are afraid Stein's pardon will be a sad blow at their leader.

As to what means were used to bring about a pardon, but little could be gleaned yesterday. However, it was stated on reliable authority that King fixed the affair upon the occasion of a recent visit to this city by Gov. Callom. The petition for pardon is said to have been signed by Judges McAllister and Jameson, who were convinced that Stein had been hastily dealt with, and was not so much "sinning as sinned against"; also that City-Attorney Tuthill. State's-Attorney Mills, Ald. Jonas. Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., and a number of prominent Hebrews, had appended their signatures and influence.

In connection with the affair a little piece of street-gossip is here given for what it is worth: A lawyer, who had just heard of the perdon, asked if Stein had ever been inside the Penitentiary walls, and, upon being answered in the negative, gave it as his opinion that Gov. Cullom had no legal right to grant a pardon. It is purely a legal point, and may possibly be worth discussion in the present instance.

THE COURTS.

NEW SUITS, BANKRUPICIES, JUDGMENTS, ETC. The argument of the motion for injunction in the case of Magruder vs. The North Chicago City Railway Company was set for Saturday morning before Juage Blodgett. Nobody ap-peared for the city, and, on motion of complainants, the Judge granted a temporary injunction as prayed in the bill. The suit was begun to prevent the city from attempting to collect the \$50 license fee recently authorized by ordinance

to be levied on each car owned by the Com-Elizabeth 8. Beaver filed a bill against her husband, Samuel H. Beaver, Saturday, asking | the attempt. for a divorce on account of his alleged adultery.

Doris Degener also wants a divorce from her husband, Louis Degener, a farmer in Proviso, on account of his cutrageous cruelty, which has become unendurable. She also asks for an injunction to prevent him from disposing of his farm and other property until her rights are determined. determined.

Judge Williams Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Joseph Kahn from Christina Kahn on the ground or drunkenpess: to Howard L. Hawley from Mary A. M. Hawley, for desertiou; to Julius Silcke from Margarot F. Silcke,

for drunkenness; and to Claus H. Wahnken from Mary Wahnken, for desertion. An order was issued for the examination

Robert Johnston.

The proceedings against Seneca H. Parish were ordered to be dismissed.

George W. Campbell was Saturday appointed Assignee of Julius T. Edwin.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for James P. Tillotson, Charles B. King, and John Mitchell. The composition meeting of Hall & Spencer is set for the same hour. UNITED STATES COURTS.

John Fenzer et al. began a suit Saturday against George B. Okell, claiming \$5.000.

Modesta Van Den Wildenberg filed a bill Saturday against Charles Harms, Mathilde Harms, Elias Greenebaum, Gerhard Foreman, Julius Rosenthal, J. W. Converse, and others, to foreclose two trust-deeds for \$4,000 on Lots 5, 7, and 12, Block 70, of Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition to Chicago.

Presiey Lewis brought suit for \$2,000 against Etdolph Schloesser.

CINCUIT COURT. Charles Vogt began a suit Saturday for \$1,000 Charles Vogt began a suit Saturday for \$1,000 against John Rielefeldt.
Charles H. Curtis flied a bill against Gertrude Bisner, DeWitt H. Curtis, administrator, George R. Clarke, trustee, Louis, Wilhelmina. Henry, and George Bisner, Louis Bisner, Jr., and Mary Paulsmeir, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on Lots 41 and 61, a strip of land 25 feet wide off the south side of Lots 40 and 62, and a strip of land 25 feet wide off the north side of Lots 42 and 60, all in Block 4 in Hilliard & Dobbins' First Addition to Washington Heights.

James Sullivan began a suit for \$1,800 against Richard T. Race, Stephen A. Race, and Charles T. Race.

Richard T. Race, Stephen A. Race, and Charles T. Race.

A. W. Green, trustee, and Henry C. Reed filed a bill against Francis E. Hinckley to foreclose a trust-deed for \$15,000 on Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in C. M. Clark's subdivision of Lots 51 and 56, and the N. 55 feet of Lots 52 and 55, Block 10, in the Assessors' division of the fractional \( \frac{1}{2} \) of Sec. 22, 39, 14. THE CALL.

THE CALL.

JUNGE BLODGETT—No court this week.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Call begins at 47, and goes as far as possible. No case on trial.

JUNGE GARY—136, 130, 141, 144 to 150, 154, and 156 to 164, inclusive. No. 135, Meyer vs. and 156 to 164, inclusive. No. 135, stepe v. Baer, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—100, 101, 106, 108, 109, 110, 113 to 115, 117, 119, 121, 123 to 130, inclusive, and set case 38%, Rehkopf vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

JUDGE ROUERS—Set case 2, 705. Keely W. B. Company vs. Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, and calendar Nos. 61 to 66, inclusive. No. 56, Cole vs. Goldstein, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—40, 42 to 45, 47, 49, 50. No case on trial. JUDGE MCALISTER—Set case 13, Catholic Bishop vs. Stephanie, and calendar Nos. 173, 177 to 196, inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call announced.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General call of chancery docket, and set case 994. Bowman vs. Bowman.

JUDGE MILLIAMS—CONFESSIONS—John G. Hesel-

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John G. Heselbarth vs. John B., Margaretha, and Augusta Davida S338.—Durand & Co. vs. William MacLachian, M. Campbell, and David MacLachian, S2. 973. 10.

JUDGE GARY—Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Co. vs. Daniel, Walter S. and Daniel Boyle, Jr., \$938, 38.—Isaac T. Sunderland et al. vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co.; verdict. \$2,000, and motion for new trial by defendant.

ant.

JANESON-Illinois Stone Company vs.
es E. Strawn, \$1,660.—Laura S. Pesse vs.
san S. Grow, \$800.—Charles Delano vs. George
oppers, \$50.—E. L. Merry vs. Matthew Marx,
b. 20.—J. B. Drake vs. Nathaniel P. Wilder;
elet, \$6,660, and motion for new trial by de-Circuit Court—Judge Boots—James Cohn et al. vs. Samuel Granuck, \$200.

TWEED.

He Was the Natural Fruit of Theories Municipal Goverment Which Still Exist.

New York Nation. To say that he was produced by certain socia onditions' is, however, not strictly accurate He was produced by certain political condition which grew into existence almost without the knowledge of the American public, and to which their eyes were only fairly opened by his rise and fall. American political theories and tradi tions had made absolutely no provision and provided no place for the community which raised him. According to these theories and traditions, when a number of capitalists, owning or controlling vast amounts of property, collecfor the transaction of business at the mouth of a great river and draw around them hundreds of thousands of poor, ignorant, or shiftless person to work for them in their warehouses, and factories, and docks, these hundreds of thousands become animated by an eager desire for government, and unite with the property owners for its creation and maintenance; they become, in short, the personages known in American jurisprudence as "the people," inheriting the supposed attributes of the sover eign of the Old World-that is, a perspicacious, vigilant, upright master, keeping a watchful eye over the public interests, and careful in the selection of public servants. In fact, however, the growth of American cities has followed no such lines. The population by which they have been rapidly built up during the past twenty-five years has had many of the characteristics of a plebs, and rapidly began to ask for leaders which should put it in the way of living leaders which should put it in the way of living off the rich without violating the law. Tweed succeeded, because he was the first to perceive the work which this class wished to have done, and the first to discover the way of doing it. Having once secured, through the ignorant, greedy vote, the control of the local taxation, he introduced Americans to another startling noveity—the wholesale corruptibility of Legislatures composed of country farmers and lawyers of small means, by the use of sums which far exceeded with most of them the possible savings of a frugal and successful life. With the instruments in his hands, his work, as we all know, was perfectly easy. He met with no check from the very first until the exposure came. And let us remember that he fell without loss of reputation among the bulk of his supporters. The bulk of the poorer voters of the city to-day revere his memory, and look on him as the victim of rich men's malice; as, in short, a friend of the needy who applied the public funds, with as little waste as was possible under the circumstances, to the purpose to which they ought to be applied—and that is to the making of work for the workingman. The odium neaped on him in the pulpits iast Sunday does not exist in the lower stratum of New York society. We can appeal for the truth of this to any one who has during the past six years taken the trouble to test the copinion of this stratum on Tweed's life and fate.

The intelligent and wealthy classes, of course, do not like to believe them, do not dare to utter off the rich without violating the law. Tweed

this to any o've who has during the past six years taken the trouble to test the opinion of this stratum on Tweed's life and fate.

The intelligent and wealthy classes, of course, do not like to believe them, do not dare to utter them, but they are none the less true and important. They constitute "the great city problem," which is periaps now the most pressing one of American politics, but which politicians and orimitive Americans (with the New England town governments still fresh in their minds, however) either refuse to see or shrink from dealing with. It is the problem, too, by which the seeds of that Communistic spirit which is now assailing the hation's finances was sown and is being steadily tostered. The power lodged in the hands of the penniless municipal voter over large masses of property furnishes either a constant lesson in spoliation or a temptation to spoliation, and is keeping aftive or stimulating all over the Union the schemes for getting a living out of the Government by hook or by crook which are now showing themselves in the areas of national politics, and even becoming the foundation of a party. In this new field—new in America—Tweed was simply the earliest worker, but he was not a particularly skillful worker. He last his head very early in the day, and thus precipitated his downtail. Had he gone more slowly and carried on his operations on a smaller scale, and been simpler in his habits and less ostentatious in his pleasures, he could have strengthened it and made his overthrow far more difficult. A villain of more brains would have had a modest dwelling and would have guzzled in secret. He found, however, the seizure of the Government and the malversation of its funds so casy at the outset that he was thrown off his guard. His successors here and elsewhere will not imitate him in this, but that he will have successors there is no doubt. The resolute refusal of the community which he spoiled and corrupted to make any essential change in the system by which he rose, or even to acknowledge

with carpet-lining under it will ontwear a Brussels carpet without lining. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-dealers.

Planos TO RENT.

Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, have constantly on hand for rent a splendid assortment of the best upright planos at low rates.

"AMBER."

An "Average American Matron"

Renews Her Youth. One Would Judge So, at Least,

from the Letter Below. Enthusiastic Description of a Trip from

Chicago to New York.

New York, May 3 .- When, in the course of numan events, it becomes necessary for the average American matron to set forth upon a journey, what upheavals and commotio occur in the household economy! From garret to cellar, chaos descends. Lunches are provided sufficient to feed an army on the march the entire neighborhood drop in with proffere cakes, pickles, and sandwiches. The midnight hours are turned into wakeful watches, and when at last the hour of departure strikes long before the lazy sun emerges from his eastern chamber, how terribly matters do entangle themselves! The strap is sure to be lost, the key won't work, the trunk refuses to shut, and amiability flies headlong out of the window. The good-bys are spoken amid a tumult of last charges. and the final glimpse a fond husband catches of his own American matron is a dissolving view of tears, admonitory gestures, and apoplectic

When Isaac suggested a trip to the Eastern hills as conducive to a renewal of a foregone bloom and vicor, a certain member of his household laughed the idea to scorn,-hooted it with derision, and vetoed it with a furious negative. But have you never noticed that mild-tempered they of either sex, are always the rulers, while those who fume, and storm, and protest, go to the wall! The consequence of the discussion in Isaac's household was-tickets for New York, via the Pittsburg Road, a presunrise going forth from the portals of nome and-the date of this letter.

We swept out of the long, low suburbs of Chicago in a brisk storm of rain, hail, and thunder. The mushroom growth of umbrellas however, soon gave place to the Calumet marshes, brilliant with flowers, to reaches of prairie land fringed with stunted pines, and finally to the pretty outlying towns of Indiana. Our flying train, whose progress through the land always reminds me of the bounding step of a healthy girl, spurning the dust from underneath her firm, free feet, a stranger to fatigue. or pain, or any other ill that maturer flesh falls heir to; flashed through small towns like a falling star; scattered confusion into ranks of browsing cattle that graze in the fat nasturelands, startled the schoes of sleepy farm-houses, and mally haited with a prolonged shrick of process that the refreshears; which straylers are test for that refreshment which a traveling pub-lic stands in need of nineteen times a day. At the little station where we stopped, we art the interest and on where we stopped, we were ouzzled by the appearance of two remarks ably buxom women, who emerged from a doorway with large gingham bonnets on their heads, and wept copiously and continuously while our train remained in sight. No vestige of a depart increasing of their grant and the continuously with our field gave applicant of their

and wept copiously and continuously while out-train remained in sight. No vestige of a depart-ing relative or friend gave explanation of their grief; nobody hade them good-by; no-body apercached them with consolation. Like twin a Niobes, they rained their causeless tears in a sorrow whose source we causeiess tears in a sorrow whose source we shall never know. Perhaps the advance of civilization troubled them, and they mourned the days of emigrant-trains and stage-coaches; perhaps the illusive character of human comfort, as suggested by the rapid flight of our train, overcame them. Whatever the source, their vecching was autocaptained to me and report weeping was unexplainable to us, and must For the first time in years we had decided not

For the first time in years we had decided not to take compartments in the steeping-car, but to join the ranks of the democracy who travel in common coaches. Some way, although the conveniences and appurtenances of the Pullman cars are perfect, and too much cannot be said in praise of the enterprise which has lifted travel from the hardships of other days, there is a better chance to study human nature in the day-coaches, where becole come and go at every station, and an infinitely better opportunity for fresh air. A pearl in its closely-shut shell may be patrictan and aristocratic, but I do not care for closely and hermetically saaled-shells, however elegant. Until a better system of ventilation is introduced, and the American people are born again into a clearer sense of the advantages of pure into a clearer sense of the advantages of pure

ar and plenty of it, seeping-cars are not what they might be.

We stopped over night at Alliance, rejoicing in a good supper, a refreshing bath, and it ignitial sleep, and, taking the morning train next day richer in strength and pocket than if we had invested in the luxuries of a sleeping-car. Our second day's travel was delightful. The brooks, for which our New England souls had pined so long, greeted us, and sociable hills crowded nearer and uearer about us with their welcome. I quite longed to forget my matronly years, to lay them, aside as one doffs wintry wraps in summer, and take time to wade in the brooks. I would have given small fortunes once again to feel the puriling rush of waters about my feet as in the old madcap days; to have embarked a boat of leaves upon the mimic waves, and watched its furious course over the rapids! rapids!
Towards the close of the second day the hills

Towards the close of the second day the hills attained the stature of mountains, and the orchards and pleasant farms gave place to uplifted crags and solemn pines. The peaceful brooks, whose Arcadian song through field and failow had charmed the way, donned plumes of spray as they leaped the hills in their airy chase, or flung out a banner of rainbow mist upon the fortress of some far lifted crag. Against the swarthy back-ground of pines, the mountain-laurel bloomed like blushes upon a warrior's cneek, and hosts of blossoming shrubs and trees outvied the snow in lustre and lightness. A storm came suddenly up and passed as suddenly away, leaving shreds of vapor like gossamer tangied in the hills, and a radiant bow that arched the chasms like a jeweled bridge.

Throughout our journey, so fraught with pleasure, one sight has saddened and oppressed us, and that is, what seems to be the reckless sacrifice of timber. We had mourned the downfall of acres of forest trees in our own suburbs, but it was nothing compared to the miles and leagues of despotied forest through Pennsylvania. In some sections hardly a tree is left,—in others hundreds stand ready marked for compared to other some sections hardly a tree is left,—in others hundreds stand ready marked for coming doom. some sections hardly a tree is left,—ho others hundreds stand ready marked for coming doom. One need not be a sentimentalist to regret this sacrifice, nor an enthusiast to urge a law to prohibit so wholesale and undiscriminating an onslaught upon our glorious forests.

Pittsburg is a remarkably dark and forbidding city, enveloped in a mantle of smoke whose drapery no winds or sun can waft or shine aside, but its suburbs are wonderfully beautiful. The dingy town seems like a negro nurse holding a train of bright-faced children by the hand.

After passing Altoona, where we tarried a night of reireshing rest, the country takes on azain a quieter garb. The lovely Juniatta River, where the "bright-eyed Alfaretta" was was wont to wander, crosses and recrosses our track in an gimless, charming way; before noon we cross the ample current of the Susquehama, and bluster into Harrisburg, where she loiters half way between the mountains and the sea.

The secency all through these vallers is re-

The scenery all through these vaileys is re-The scenery all through these valleys is remarkable for the fine finish of careful cultivation. The homesteads smile upon us like serene old faces, softened and mellowed by years of painstaking care; the farms and blenteous barns attract our eye by the neatness and thrift everywhere displayed. Philadelphia, so wonderfully excelling all other cities in the beauty of her approach, is passed, and the spiendid coaches of the Union Road warrl us like chaff beforeathe wind into New York, where we alight in a second deluge, hardly realizing that we stand once more within the borders of our childhood's home. The "Annex," a jaunty little boat which has lately been connected with the Pennsylvania roads, bearing all passengers direct to Brooklyn without the bother of a journey from ferry to ferry, soon scuttles away with us to the realization of pleasant dreams of reunited ties, supper and dreams.

Whence Ilis Wealth. Whence Ills Wealth.

Catifornia Advertiser.

One of the richest Chinamen in this city is doubtless Mr. Chew Kow Yuo, who came to this city is penniless Mongolian thief about seven years ago. All his wealth has been obtained by committing to memory four simple words. "You savee me leper." The second night after his arrival he broke into a cry-goods store, and was just carrying away his booty when a nolicehis arrival he broke into a cry-goods store, and was just carrying away his booty when a policeman collared him, and prepared to march him down to the City Hall. He made no resistance, but innocently remarked. "You savee me leper," and Officer Mulligan fled wildly toward North Beach, giving his prisoner the opportunity to steal seven more undershirts, of which he promotly availed himself. He was only once brought into court, being charged with a wholesale diamond robbery, and when asked to plead guilty or not guilty, he simply repeated the words of his charm, in a voice at once plaintive and full of expression. The Court was cleared

in less than forty seconds, two of the jury leaving their hats behind, and the Judge his gold spectacles, all of which Mr. Chew Kow Yupappropriated, together with the loose change in the clerk's drawer. The wealthy heathen is entirely free from leprosy. He will sail in the steamer for Hong Kong with about \$90,000.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Card from the Superintendent of the Jack-sonville Institution. To the Editor of The Tribune

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF

DEAF AND DUMB, JACKSONVILLE, May 3.—THE TRIBUNE of May 2 has a lengthy article relative to clothing and traveling expenses of pupils ent to this Institution from Cook County, with certificates of the County Clerk, requiring the Superintendent of the Institution to furnish them with clothing and traveling expenses, them with clothing and traveling expenses, which, from the standpoint of the writer thereof, I am not disposed to take exception to. A word of explanation, however, is due your readers. The certificates of the County Clerk in all the cases named are on file at this Institution. If the Clerk of Cook County has not kept in his office a memorandum or a record of them, or of any of them, that is a matter over which the management of this Institution can have no control, and of which they can have no knowledge. The Institution is not an alms-house, but an educational establishment. The circumstances of the case necessitate its being a boarding-school, in which boys and girls and young men and young women are associated in school duschool, in which boys and girls and young men and young women are associated in school du-ties, and to some extent in social life. It has no pauper department. Caste, nationality, and family position in society are left behind when a pupil enters the Institution. The children of the wealthy and the children of the poor are treated alike, and stand on an equality, except is each one may by personal moral worth, and intellectual industry and acumen, take a leadintellectual industry and acumen, take a leading position among his fellows. In this matter, the child of the tolling poor man, though committed to the Institution upon an order of a County Court, quite as frequently, if not more frequently. excels than the child of favoring fortune. This, you will agree with me, is in harmony with the genius of our American institutions.

The statute of Illinois provides that, in all The statute of Illinois provides that, in all cases of persons sent to the Institution upon an order of the County Court, the Superintendent of the Institution shall provide the necessary clothing and transportation at the expense of the county. The Superintendent is not left to the exercise of any discretion in the case. The the exercise of any discretion in the case. The statute also provides that there shall be paid "for carrying any person to or from any of the charitable institutions of the State, when properly committed by some competent authority, 25 cents per mile." The practice of the Institution, however, in this has been to charge the county with the exact amount of outlay incorrect.

To this there has been but one exception, it To this there has been but one exception, in the case of a county officer of one of our southern counties, who demanded the payment of the 25 cents per mile.

The Institution is closed, during the vacation of school, for three months in the summer of each year. This involves, unavoidably, the return of each pupil to his home in June, and his return to the Institution in September, and the consequent expense of his transportation trans-

return to the institution in September, and the consequent expense of his transportation twice each year. The clothing that is furnished such pupils is procured in lots of from 100 to 150 suits. These are purchased upon bids made by responsible clothiers, accompanied by samples. At such lettings there have always been from fifty to 100 samples. The award in each case was made by a practical tailor, not in any way interested either in the institution or the goods, assisted by a tailoress and a manufacturer of woolen goods. Their instructions were to decide which of the lots offered would give the best service to the wearer, in proportion to the price charged. Gray suits of all wool cassimere were in each case selected by this Committee,—the gray being best adapted to school-room use, since it shows chalk and cravonthe gray boing best adapted to school-room use, since it shows chalk and cravon-dust the least, and in other respects does not soil so easily. The same prices were charged that were paid by the Institution. The boots and shoes furnished the boys are mostly custom-made work, strong and durable; but, alas, this boot-and-shoe question has been a grief of soul (sole) to the subscriber many

Ail deaf-mutes, with few exceptions, until All desf-mutes, with rew exceptions, until mature years, have an unaccountable and ineradicable habit of scraping their feet on the ground as they walk. One accustomed to this class of persons can tell the step of deaf-mutes in the thickest darkness, unless they are endeavoring to disguise their step. In my experience with them, I have found an almost principle completing of their destruction of sheet iniversal complaint of their destruction of shoe-eather. It has been found that a good customreather. It has been found that a good custom-made shoe will give them twice the service of the cheap shoes bought in the stores. Boots are not often supplied them, but a few large boys did get possession of some boots, better and more expensive than they needed, without the knowledger of mean of the mean without the knowledge or consent of the managers of the Institution. But since they got them and used them, I am frank to say the Institution would be glad to get the pay for them. There is great diversity in the amount of clothing that different lads will require, and also in what their relatives will do for them. Some parents do what they can, and only require that their efforts be supplemented in accordance with the provisions of the certificate. Others either will or can do nothing, while some will not send back the clothes their children wear away from the Institution. One kind-hearted mother brought her boy and the certificate of the County Clerk, and insisted that an outif should be given him at once, that she might take home the clothes be had on at his arrival. There are 426 pupils enrolled the present term. All these are to be instructed, housed, boarded, and kept at all times in a presentable plight, since the Institution is constantly visited by persons numbering sometimes as many as plight, since the Institution is constantly, visited by persons numbering sometimes as many as seventy-five or a hundred in a single day. Its various departments, school, articulation, drawing, industrial, and domestic, make it an attraction to all strangers coming to the beautiful City of Jacksonville. As I intimated above, none of its beneficiaries are regarded here as paupers, but pupils and students, and an earnest endeavor is made by its teachers and other officers to make of them intelligent, self-reliant men and women, who will be welcome in refined circles of society, and honorable citizens. orders of society, and honorable citizens.

Of the more than 1.200 deaf mutes whom it has enrolled, I am happy to say, Mr. Editor, to the readers of The Tribune, that, with very rare exceptions, all who have left the Institution are doing well in life, and are an honor to their friends and to society. I believe that not one of them is a trawn, not one is in an

to their friends and to society. I believe that not one of them is a tramp, not one is in an alms-house, or a frail.

In conclusion. Mr. Editor, thanking you for so much valuable space in The Tribune. I will say I will be most happy to welcome the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Cook County to the Institution, and to afford them all the information upon the points in question that I may by able.

Philip G. Gillett, Supt.

THE WHEAT-FIELDS OF DAKOTA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. YANKTON, Dak., May 1.—The praises of outhern Minnesota by Mr. Warren in your columns are so natural and of course, that he and your readers have come to regret he did not go further and do more than just peep into Da-kota. Had he continued on that branch of the Northwestern Railroad to its terminus at Lake Kampeska, he would have been far more delighted than at the State line. Thus he would have been near the head of the Big Sioux River. A little further west would have brought him to the great rich plain and lake region about and above the head of the Vermillion River, and thirty miles more would have placed him on the Dakota (popularly called James) River, and opened before his eyes one of the richest and most attractive valleys in all the West. and most attractive valleys in all the West.
From that supposed line of travel Southern Dakota forms an inclined plane southward to the Missouri River, into which streams those above-named flow. What in common parlance is called Southern Dakota, is that region east and north of the Missouri and south of the forty-sixth parallel; for it must be remembered that the Missouri flows nearly due east for about 100 miles along Southern Dakota, torming the boundary between it and Nebraska. What are properly known as "the plains" extend from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Missouri, and that whole region is a regular plane, inclined toward the east from 5,000 feet elevation at the western edge, down to from 1,000 to 600 feet at the east. Across that flow several well-known streams in nearly parfrom 1,000 to 600 feet at the east. Across that flow several well-known streams in nearly parallel courses. Here north of the Missouri is a smaller copy of the same, inclined to the south, having no mountain on its northern edge, but a prairie, varying from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in elevation, and slowing down to a thousand feet or less above sea-level here along the Missouri. Down across this flow the streams named, the Big Sioux, the Vermillion, and the Dakota, which empties into the Missouri near Yankton.

fankton.
All these lands are rich.—the greater part of All these lands are rich.—the greater part of them very rich. They are level plains, bottom lands along the streams, or gentiv-rolling prairies. The summer scenes are beautiful, and the whole appearance of the country attractive. There is room and opportunity for wheat-farms of any extent, but the prevailing tendency is toward smaller farms and denser settlement. There are unsurpassed facilities for stock-raising and dairy operations. The reports of dairy meetings in The Tribuse last winter commended highly the native grasses for butter and cheese. If those of lows and Minnesota are good,

those here are perfect, for we have many varieties in a small way, from the waving rank grasses upon the lowlands and old flood-plains of the rivers, up to the varied common prairie grasses and the buifalo and gama grasses of the higher or drier lands. West, toward and beyond the Missouri, the grasses predominate which cure upon the ground into rich winter food.

Here, upon these fertile plains, is now grown the standard hard spring wheat of which we have before written, and which now contributes to the fair fame of Minnesota wheat. About every bushel of it is bought specially and shipped to the mills direct. Southern Dakota is also a good corn country; and here oats, rye, barley, notatoes, and small fruits produce most abundantly.

The topography of this region, to which we first alluded, is greatly in its favor. There are no mountains in Dakota except the so-called Black Hills. The general elevation is not great; but here the Missouri has plowed out a deep and vast valley. The highest point in Northwestern lowa is 1,700 feet above sea-level, and it is as high in part along the Minnesota line; yet Yankton is, in round numbers, elevated only 1,000 feet, and the whole region has a southern slope. Here is the Dakota River, which rises near 100 miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, and joins the Missouri near this city. This wide and fertile valley will in ten years be as famed as that of the Kaw or Kansas and its tributaries. Immigration is now pouring over our borders at every point. The gold standard has kept our farms and improved lands at a low value, and the opportunities are excellent. The writer is not dealing in lands or any speculation, and purposely refrains from advocating any special locality. The region is broad and all is open. One cannot now go amiss.

W. H. H. BEADLE. all is open. One cannot now go amiss.

W. H. H. BEADLE.

A SILENT CITY.

How the Romans Lived Two Thousan

Years Ago.

Correspondence St. Louis Post.

NAPLES, April 12.—Naples is now crowded with visitors, who are enjoying the balmy breezes of the Mediterranean, and the season as been one round of gayety. All the tourist 'do" Pompeii, as the saving is. This city has been rendered familiar to Americans by parable work, "The Last Days of Pompeil." Eighteen hundred years ago the city was full of life. Nearly 30,000 people promenaded its streets, and it was a scene of Roman luxury and voluntuousness. Its situation on the sea made it a most fashionable place of resort for the wealthy Romans, and the Emperor Claudius had his pleasure-house there, and the great orator Cicero a residence. It was likewise a commercial seaport, and a lively traffic was carried mercial scaport, and a lively traffic was carried on by the merchants. But in August, A. D. 79, Vesuvins beliched forth a mass of burning lava, ashes, cinders, hot water, and mud, and the town was totally burled. Since that period other eruptions have heaped up more volcanic matter on the site of the city, and for nearly seventeen centuries Pompeli remained dead to the world. About one hundred years ago the entombed city was discovered, and immediate action was taken to excavate as much of the ruins as possible.

action was taken to excavate as much of the ruins as possible.

The work has been steadily going on, but not more than one-half of the city has yet been exhumed. Still, many acres have been dug over, and miles of street have been brought to the light of day. The buried portion is still covered with tons upon tons of stones, askes, enders, and hardened mud, to a depth of from ten to twenty feet above the tops of the houses. Over this are two feet of rich soil, which is exceedingly productive, and covered with trees. The exhumed portion of the city lies open to the bright sun, and is somewhat slightly elevated above the level of the surrounding country. This city is now a perfect picture of a Roman city 2,000 years ago. The streets, pavements, temples, images, theatres, dwellings, columns, household gods, baths, arches, fountains, forums, shops of various trades, musical instruments, weapons of war, implements of labor, marble and bronze statues, mosaics, trescoes, and drawings, dining-rooms, bed-rooms, and kitchens, with their appropriate furniture; food for the hungry and medicine for the sick; glassware, vases, and pottery; gems, medals, and coins, and fruits, flowers, and shrubs, are all seen as they

gry and medicine for the sick; glassware, vases, and pottery; gems, medals, and coins, and fruits, flowers, and shrubs, are all seen as they were on the terrible night when the city was doomed to a sudden destruction.

The streets are narrow, some not being more than eight feet across; but they are straight and regular. The pavement is composed of large flat stones or blocks of lava, and the deep ruts cut in them by the Roman chariots are cleariv perceptible. At the crossings are large stepping stones for the use of pedestrians, so as to keep their feet from the mud. Everything in the street was silent and deathlike; there were no human beings in the houses, no promenaders in the streets; all were deserted. The dwelling-houses are generally small and one-storied; they are built

like; there were no human beings in the houses, no promenaders in the streets; all were deserted. The dwelling-houses are generally small and one-storien; they are built of stone and brick, plastered on the outside with mortar. An open court is in the centre, and the different rooms are arranged around in the Oriental style. Most of the roots are destrived, having been crushed down by the weight of the ashes. In the dining-rooms the tables are of stone, and many are covered with petrilled food. Beds and couches are in the sleeping-rooms. In one of the kitchens was found a fowl put in the skillet, and a stew-pan containing a small pig for roasting, all prepared 1,800 years ago. Many beautiful mosaics were found on the floors and elegant frescoes on the walls, and they look as bright and fresh as if they had only been finished a few iyears. The frescoes, pictures, mosaics, and sculptures, and even jewerly, discovered in some of the houses, show a terrible depravity in metals. Many are so indecent that the public are not allowed to look at them. In the "House of the Visitals," upon the door-sill is the word "Salve" (Welcome). A mosaic with the representation of a fiere doz, with the inscription, "Cave Canem" (Beware of the dog), is near the threshold of the "House of the Tragic Poet."

It the streets are many shops which still have the signs over the doorways. In one there is some marble partly sculptured, with the artist's tools lying around; in another, medicines and surgical instruments; in a third, a marble counter with stone liquor jars behind it and the status made by the wet glasses on the counter prove that this was a drinking-saloon. Then there is an eating-house. Meats and delicaces are on the counter; fire-places to keep the soups and messes warm are still in the room. The same building contains a grist-mill and a bakery. In the baker's shop a batch of loaves was found which had been in the oven since the 24th of August, A. D. 79. The mill was turned by horse-power. The various temples that have been ex

there. The public meetings were held in the forum, and a notice had been found of such a meeting called for the very night when the city was destroyed.

The amphitheatre, which is about half a mile from the present excavations, is in a splendid state of preservation. It is built of stone, is in the form of the Colosseum at Rome, and was used for the gladiatorial shows. It is 430 feet long by 335 feet wide. The stone steps seat 15,000 spectators. Placards with the announcement of theatrical performances are still to be seen on the walls. The doors, seats, pillars, entrances, and caves for the wild animals are as perfect as they were 2,000 years ago.

The "Villa of Diomede"—so called because a tomb bearing that name was found near by, and for this reason it was supposed to have belonged to a Diomede—is the one that has been rendered famous by Bulwer's description of it. It stands just outside the "Herculaneum Gate"; and the supposed owner was discovered in his garden, with a bunch of kevs, and a purse well filled with gold and silver coin, in his hands. In the cellar of Diomede's house, huddled together in a corner, were found eighteen skeletons, mostly females, supposed to have been members of the famity. All were incased in hardened mud and ashes. One was an infant, whose form still clung to the bony bosom of its mother. Some of the victims had rings and bracelets encircling their skeleton ingers and wrists, and gold ornaments on their necks. Over 600 human skeletons have already been exhumed, but fortunately most of the inhabitants managed to escape, having heeded the warning of the burning mountain. Only the bones remain of the victims, the flesh having mostly perished; but now and then a little tuft of moidly hair has been found clinging to the skull. The positions of the bones in every possible form of contortion all indicate a violent death,—one of agony and suffering. A miser was found grasping a bag of gold in his bony hand.

In one room, a family-group embracing each other in death,—in another, the bone hand.

In one room, a family-group embracing each other in death,—in another, the bones of dancing-girls mingled with the broken instruments of music,—can be seen: in another place, the skeleton of a cook at his place near the stove in

the kitchen. One house contained bones we tered about bearing marks of being amount while near by lay the skeleton of dog, showing that the brute had savived and eaton his master. Here is company of young and old fleeing to the sathere the remains of a mother vainly trying to shelter her three little children from the fiery storm. Outside one of the gates, in his seatry-box, stands a Roman soldner, in complete armor, with the key of the city-gate in his hand. After standing faithfully at his post for seventes centuries, he was discovered, "clad in rusty armor, the helmet on his empty skull, and the spear in his bony fingers." In the city prison not far distant, were found the orisoners, some with "their feet made fast in the stocks."

POLITICAL

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 4.—The opport nomination for Congress has not, by any means, been conceded to ex-Congressman Stevenson.

Nor is it certain that Judge Tipton will be renominated. Both parties have their leading men looking out for the strong man, as the district is evenly balanced. The mentioned in Democratic circles is that Luther Dearborn, Senator from Mason County.

Mayfield, of Lincoln, who wanted the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer is also an aspirant, failing in which he will want to run for the State Senate vice Robison, whose time

expires.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., May 4—A Senator for this (Madison) county is to be elected this fall, and already serious opposition is arising to the late member, William H. Krome, of Edwardsville. The county is Democratic by 300, though Krome's two predecessors were Republicans. This end of the district strongly favors James T. Drummond, ex-Mayor of Alton, a heavy manufacturer of tobacco, and a very popular man. Should the Republicans, however, put up a strong man and make an active canvass, sections of the strong man and make an active canvass. a strong man and make an active canvass, se-curing the National vote, a gain of one member of the next Senate would be assured.

BUT HE HASN'T. LACONIA, N. H., May 5.-There is no clue to the whereabouts of Thomas E. Ladd. His reported confession of incendiarism before his disappearance proves unfounded. Unfortunate real estate speculations led to his financial em-barrassment, and the belief is strong that he has committed suicide.

An Eggstraordinary Story.

A girl working at the Georgia House, at Deshler, O., ate fifty raw eggs in fifty minutes, a few days ago, for a wager of a calico dress and the payment of the eggs.

DEATHS.

McCARTNEY—Sunday, May 5, James McCartaty, aged 54 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 1802 South Deuborn-st., Monday, May 6, at 1 o'clock.
OGDEN—At 4:50 Sunday moralng, after a linguring lilness, Sarah H., beloved wife of W. L. Ogden, aged 34 years.
Funeral services at the Michigan Averue M. R.
Church, near Thirty-second-st., Tuesday at 10 a a
Carriages to Onkwoods. Carriages to drawoosa.

POTTER—On the 5th inst., at 215 East Indiansst, the Hou. Levi Potter, in his citst year.

Brief funeral services at above number Toning in the state to Dian for interment.

for interment.

EN Boston papers please copy.

COLEMAN—On the 5th Inst., at 2:30 a. m., after a few hour.' Illues. borne with exemplary pattense, few hour.' Illues. borne with exemplary pattense, kverard H. Coleman, in the 35th year particle. Funeral from his last residence, 122 and 134 Ens.

Funeral from his last residence, 123 and 134 Ens.

Eric-st., Wednesday at 3 p. m., by carriages to Reserved. hild Cemetery.

Be ye also ready; for, in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL RENTING OF PEWS IN UNION Park Congregational Church has been postposed one week on account of the death of Mrs. Vanderrease, wife of the pastor. The rental will occur at the church text Monday evening, May 13, at 7:30 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, May 7, 9:30 a. m. Important to the Country and City Trade.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers. For Wednesday, May 8,

We shall close at Auction
2,400 Cases Custom-Made Boots, Shoes & Slippers Of the very best grades, including very large that of very fine Slippers, and 30 cases Chicago Shoe Co. a side Lace and Polish.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabssh-av. SPECIAL!

ORIENTAL ART SALE. THE RICHEST DISPLAY Ever Seen in this Countr

OPENING SALE, THURSDAY, May 9, 11 a. m. Goods on Exhibition To-morrow at Store 211 state-st.

Descriptive Catalogues Ready.

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D. D. STARKE & CO.,

84 and 85 Randolph-st.

At No. 40 Pierce-st., Half block from Halsted-st. cars, This Morning, May 6, at 10 o'clock,

The entire contents of a 10-room house. THE FINEST SALE OF THE SEASON. Elegant H. C. P. Suit. M. T. Dr. Case, C. Sets M. T. Tables, Fine Easy Chairs, Braz, and Ingrain Carpets, Table and Bed Linen, Wool Hankets, Live Geese Feather Pillows, Dising-roam and Kitchen Furniture, Elegant Nickel-plated Gas Fixtures, one very fine Cooking Range, Heating Stoves, Crockery, Glass, Plated and Tin Ware, &c.

Every article in the house is first-class, and worthy the attention of those looking for Erst-class goods.

By BUTTERS, LONG & CO., FURNITURE AUCTION. PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS. CARPETS, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., WEDNISDAY, May S. at 10 o'clock, at our Salestom, 175 East Bandolph-st. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

COLLATERAL SALE OF Watches, Ladies'& Gents' Chains & Fine Jewelry AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, MAY 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At Our Salesrooms, 175 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & O.J. Auctioneers. By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE BOOTS AND SHOES, TUESDAY, May 7, 1878. AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS, Clething. Hats and Caps. Notions. &c.. WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1878.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. TUESDAY'S SALE, MAY 7, at 9:30 a.m., at our store, new and second-hand FURNITURE, Carpets, and General Household Goods, General Mer-chandise, &c., &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, AT AUCTION, Tuesday, May 7, at 12:30 o'elk p.m.

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For sale. Interest, 10 per cent. \$20,000 in City \$ We will take Twenty Thouse City Serip at pap in payment fo Corner Fourtee

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